# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 11, 1958



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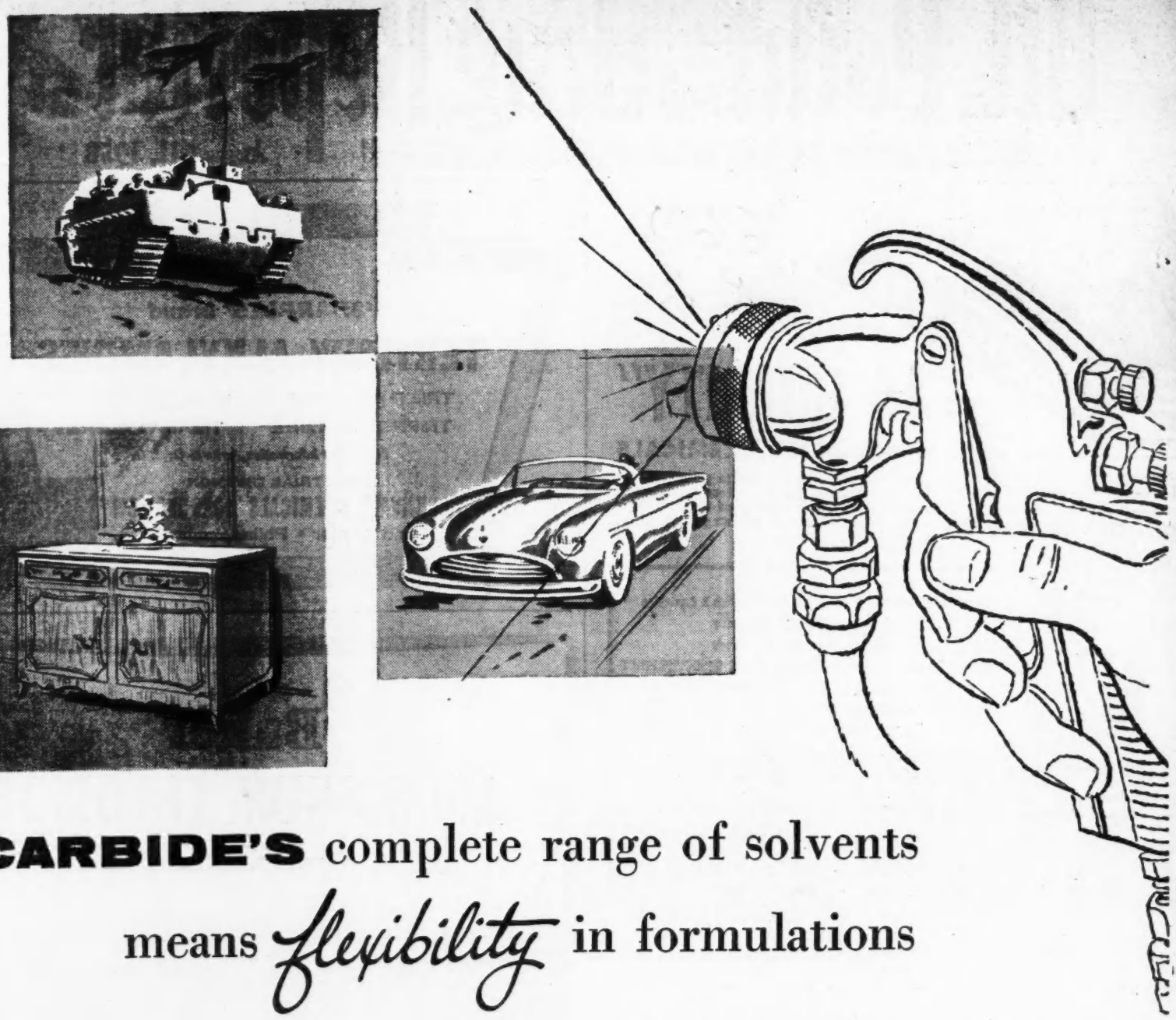

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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 11, 1958

KOPPERS EXECUTIVE V. P.: Walter P. Arnold, elevated from vice-president and general manager of its wood preserving division to executive vice-president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Catalin, Belgian Firm Sign Pact for Acrylics

Under terms of a ten-year licensing pact with Union Chimique Belge, S. A., Brussels, Belgium, Catalin Corporation of America will manufacture and sell emulsions and solutions of acrylic polymers for plastic paints, coating and adhesive applications.

Harry Krehbiel, president of the New York concern, arranged the agreement with Ivan Lebrun, general manager of the Belgium company's chemical specialties division, on a recent trip to Europe.

Union Chimique Belge, a leading manufacturer of chemicals in Europe, will supply to Catalin all data and information required for the manufacture of the products covered in the agreement.

Catalin, a supplier of plastic materials and special chemicals, will produce the chemical specialties in three plants located at Fords, N. J.; Thomasville, N. C., and Calumet City, Ill.

The acrylic resins and their methacrylic and vinyl copolymers are used for such applications as binders in the formulation of anchoring bases for leather, water repellent coatings for construction materials, emulsions in textile finishing, and varnishes, paints and adhesives.

The Belgian company will make available to Catalin a technician to help set

—Continued on page 63

## Bayer Ready to Expand Units on Four Continents

The huge Bayer organization, which has interests in many United States chemical companies, is planning expansions on four continents and to carry them out is borrowing $20 million from an international banking group.

The new money will be used for growth in North, Central and South America, Africa and Western Europe. It will also be spent for consolidation of existing borrowing incurred in connection with past expansion.

Bayer Foreign Investments, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, a subsidiary of Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, has secured the medium-term United States-dollar credit of $20 million.

The parent company, which arranged the credit, announced the financing with the concurrence of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York agent for the banking group.

Farbenfabriken Bayer presently owns all the stock of Bayer Foreign Investments (Bayforin). That organization was

—Continued on page 63

# HEW Is Changing Its Policy On Cancer Drugs; Will Grant Patent Rights to Developers

Industry is going to get a better break out of the government's cancer chemotherapy program than was first anticipated. It now develops that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is changing its patent policies to give the firms that develop new drugs, under government cancer research contracts, exclusive rights to patent and market the drugs or chemical agents. The Surgeon General will have authority to license other manunfacturers to produce the agents only if he finds it necessary in the public interest.

The new policy, which was developed by the patents board of HEW, clarifies the procedures under which the Surgeon General could act. They are intended to protect the public interest and at the same time assure industry that its rights will be safeguarded.

The department expects that under the revised procedures industry will participate more freely in the growing national effort to develop useful anti-cancer agents.

**Provides for Close Consultation**

In giving industry these new rights while at the same time allowing the Surgeon General to step into the situation if it becomes necessary in the public interest, the revised policy statement specifies that the Surgeon General shall maintain close consultation with the contracting company to apprise it of public needs and assure the producer a reasonable opportunity to meet them.

The policy statement also specifies that the Surgeon General will consider the advice of appropriate consultants and advisory bodies before determining whether it is necessary in the interests of public health to license additional manufacturers.

The Surgeon General will be required to give ninety-day advance notice to the original contractor of his intention to intervene. The original contractor would then have twenty days to request a formal hearing. At the end of the ninety-day period or upon conclusion of the hearing, whichever is later, if the final decision is that the public need has not been met, the Surgeon General could open the way for production by additional manufacturers.

The revised "Patent Policy Applicable to Cancer Chemotherapy Industrial Research Contracts" supersedes a statement first issued in September of 1957.

In commenting on the revised policy,

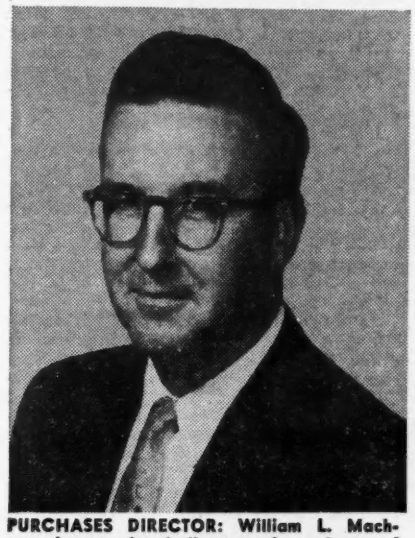
—Continued on page 58

## Maleic Anhydride Plant Is Slated by Italian Firm

An Italian firm, Ftalital S.p.A., Milan, will build a 2,200,000 pound per year maleic anhydride plant at Scanzorosciate (Bergamo), Italy, It will be the first to be built in that country.

Scientific Design Company, and an affiliated company, Societe Francaise des Services Techniques S.a.r.l., Paris, France, will furnish the process engineering and major equipment design for the new plant as well as the necessary technical liaison.

Ftalital, according to a company spokesman, is the leading European manufacturer of phthalic anhydride, with a capacity of 37,400,000 pounds per year.



PURCHASES DIRECTOR: William L. Machmer, jr., appointed director of purchases of Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division, New York.

## Nat'l Distillers Buys Textron Kordite Unit

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, has put up an undisclosed amount of cash for the Kordite Division of Textron, Inc.

Although no official figures were forthcoming, the talk in the trade last week was that National Distillers had spent in the neighborhood of $10 million for the division.

Kordite is located at Macedon, N.Y., and is an integrated converter of plastic packaging materials. It will now operate as an independent subsidiary of National Distillers, with no change in personnel.

The newly-acquired unit was founded by Richard and Howard Samuels, who had been operating it under a contract with Textron. Kordite was sold to Textron in 1955 and at that time it was reported to have brought more than $2 million.

Announcement of the purchase was made last week by Roy F. Coppedge, jr., newly-elected president of National Distillers.

## Hydrocarbon Project Set

American Chemical Corporation, a jointly owned subsidiary of Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, and Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, is planning construction of a plant for the production of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Present plans call for location of the petrochemical plant in Southern California.

# FTC's Charges On Drug Prices Are Called Silly

Federal Trade Commission, hurling sensational charges of illegal trade practices against six antibiotics producers, is making itself look pretty silly on two counts. That is the opinion of Chet Shaw, executive director of the Health News Institute.

The government charge (OPD, 8/4/58) is, on the first count, actually pitting one governmental agency against another, says Mr. Shaw.

On the second, it is charging that two business rivals, both involved in a desperate legal battle with another company, actually went out and conspired to aid that company in obtaining a patent on an antibiotic.

**Effective for Grabbing Headlines**

"This may be effective as a vehicle for grabbing Sunday headlines, but it is open to question otherwise," observed Mr. Shaw as soon as he heard of the charges.

Elucidating his opinion, Mr. Shaw had this to say: "The FTC is accusing the Patent Office of allowing the wool to be pulled over its eyes by a company [Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.] seeking a patent on tetracycline. Confusion is further compounded when two rival producers [American Cyanamid Company, New York, and Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.], both locked in furious legal battles with the first company [Pfizer] are in effect accused of conspiring to aid it in obtaining the patent."

Mr. Shaw made his comments last week as the industry squared off for a fight with the government agency.

On his side were the six companies charged by the government with fixing and maintaining prices of the tetracyclines. They include, along with Pfizer, Cyanamid and Bristol Labs, the following: Bristol-Myers Company, New York; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

After charging that the six companies had rigged prices for the drugs, the FTC also charged that Pfizer had made false and misleading statements to the Patent Office in order to obtain a patent on tetracycline.

John E. McKeen, president of Pfizer, emphatically denied all the charges. This is what he said:

"Pfizer has never engaged in a conspiracy, never misused its patents, never fixed prices, and wields no monopolistic powers. The charges that Pfizer misled the Patent Office and withheld information are utterly baseless.

"The tetracycline patent application was the subject of prolonged and vigorous

Continued on page 39

## Titanium Tet Installation Bought by Mallory-Sharon

Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation has decided to exercise its option and go ahead and buy Stauffer Chemical Company's new titanium tetrachloride plant at Ashtabula, Ohio. The Niles, Ohio, company paid an undisclosed amount for the facility.

According to Mallory the plant has capacity for producing enough raw material to make about 10 million pounds of sponge annually, about double the present Ashtabula sponge plant's capacity. The new plant supplies titanium tetrachloride by pipeline to Mallory's titanium sponge plant at Ashtabula.

### *CSC Starts Shipping Nitromethane Again*

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has resumed drum shipments of nitromethane in full truckload lots from its Sterlington, La., plant.

In addition to unblended nitromethane, the company is selling mixtures for fuel use consisting of 70 percent nitromethane and 30 percent methanol. Also available, the company says, are custom blends.

Commercial Solvents suspended bulk shipment of the material following an explosion involving several railroad cars near Mt. Pulaski, Ill., on June 1.

# DuPont Should Keep Its GM Stock, Court's Lawyer Says

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and its associated companies should be permitted to retain their stock in General Motors Corporation.

That is the opinion of Andrew J. Dallstream, a Chicago lawyer appointed by US District Judge Walter J. La Buy to represent duPont stockholders in the case in which the Wilmington, Del., company has been ordered by the United States Supreme Court to divest itself of 63 million shares of GM stock.

Mr. Dallstream's report upholds a previous duPont proposal that the stock be voted on a pro rata basis by its more than 185,000 shareholders.

The lawyer also recommends that Christiana Securities Company and Delaware Realty & Investment Company, which own a total of 29 percent of duPont common stock outstanding, also pass the right to vote their shares to their 4,000 stockholders.

In his report filed with the court, Mr. Dallstream said that any program of forced distribution and sale of duPont's 63 million shares of General Motors stock, as has been proposed by the Department of Justice, "would produce harsh and confiscatory tax consequences to large groups of stockholders of duPont" and would be "likely to have disastrous market consequences and inflict incalculable losses on vast groups of innocent persons."

Even if the court should disagree that divestiture is unnecessary, he said, it should not be ordered while there is a reasonable prospect of remedial tax legislation, such as the bill now pending in the senate, S 3962, known as the Frear bill.

(The Frear bill provides that stock received through involuntary distributions

—Continued on page 53

# S 11 Gets Out of Committee; How It Got Out Is a Wonder

S 11, the embattled good-faith pricing bill, is out of the senate judiciary committee and on the calendar for action, but whether it ever gets beyond that stage at this session of congress is open to question. It is revealed the bill had twice as many critics in the committee as proponents and how it got out in the first place is a small wonder. As reported, the legislation has been cut back in size to apply only to the food, drug and cosmetic industries at the wholesale and retail levels.

The bill would deny to the sellers in these industries the right to plead good faith as an absolute defense against charges of price discrimination if the discrimination tends to create a monopoly or restrain trade. Originally, the bill applied to sellers in all industries and at all levels of distribution.

**Three-Way Split**

The report on the bill, which was made public early last week, disclosed that of the twelve members of the judiciary committee, four favored the legislation, four were absolutely opposed, and four were against it but were willing to vote for it in order to get it on the senate calendar. The latter group was headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, author of the original bill.

Unless the measure is programmed by the senate leadership for consideration, it appears doubtful that it will get through the senate this year. The house, which has a similar bill, HR 11, in its judiciary committee, has given no sign of acting on it this session and for all intents and purposes the legislation seems to be dead, regardless of what happens to it in the senate.

Joining Sen. Kefauver in criticizing the bill, but voting for its nevertheless in order to dislodge it from the judiciary committee, were Senators Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, John A. Carroll of Colorado, and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin. They described the bill as weak and one that "repairs only negligibly the damage that was done" by the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil of Indiana case in 1951.

They promised to seek amendments to the bill if it is called up in the senate, which would return it to its original purpose of narrowing the applicability of the so-called good faith defense in all industries. As reported, they said, S 11 does not give the protection to our competitive

—*Continued on page 53*

### *Fatty Acids Production Up 6.2 Million Pounds*

Production of fatty acids in June totaled 37.1 million pounds, about 6.2 million pounds over May, according to the Fatty Acid Producers' Council.

Production of types reported in 1957 (without fatty acids from tall oil) was 32 million pounds in June, as compared to 35.1 million pounds for the same categories last year.

June production of fatty acids from tall oil in the "less than 2 percent rosin" category was 5.1 million pounds as compared to 5.5 million pounds in May.

Total fatty acid disposition in June was 32 million pounds, as opposed to 34.4 million pounds in May. June shipments of fatty acids from tall oil totaled 4.4 million pounds.

Disposition of types reported in 1957 was 27.7 million pounds in June, as compared to 31.6 million pounds a year ago.

# GSA to Give Europe First Crack at Quinine

General Services Administration, which plans to dispose of some 13,860,000 ounces of stockpiled quinine in the next six months (OPD, 8/4/58), intends to offer it first to European buyers.

GSA says it will negotiate for the sale of the entire quantity of quinine to one or more European companies or to a group of European concerns.

The agency points out that buyers of the quinine will need to reprocess it to meet present standards, but adds that there are no longer any facilities for such reprocessing in this country.

If the European negotiations fall through, GSA will then sell the quinine in relatively small quantities, presumably to domestic as well as foreign buyers, over a period of years.

It says that Europe will get first crack at the US stockpiled quinine because demand there is still relatively large, while consumption in this country has been steadily decreasing.

The agency's decision to dispose of the quinine follows an Office of Defense Mobilization determination that there is now no need to stockpile the drug.

—*Continued on page 47*

# Polyester Film Listings Are Reduced by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has reduced the price of several types of "Mylar" polyester film. This is the fifth consecutive price reduction since the start of commercial production four years ago, and the second during the past year.

Type A "Mylar," 100 gauge through 1,000 gauge, was reduced 20 cents per pound. Type C "Mylar," in 25 and 35 gauges, used primarily for capacitors, was reduced 10 cents per pound, as was 50-gauge K-24 "Mylar," a coated film for vacuum packaging.

# *The Week's Price Changes*

**Aluminum, Cuminseed, Mercury, Red Peppers, Lard Advanced. Citral, Copra, Linalool, Methyl Ionone, Oleo Stearine Reduced.**

**Prices Advanced**

Aluminum, 7/10c. per lb. (p. 32).
Aluminum paste, 1c. per lb. (p. 51).
Powder, 1½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 54).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cuminseed, Iran, 6c. per lb. (p. 48).
Cyprus, recl., 5¾c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, 17c. per lb. (p. 32).
Mercury, $2 per flk. (p. 32).
Olive oil, 5c. to 10c. per gal. (p. 54).
Pepper, red, Hontaka, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Santaka, 1c. per lb.
Yatsufusas, 1½c. per lb.
Gondars, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).

**Prices Reduced**

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Carnauba wax, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje, "A," 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Citral, 55c. per lb. (p. 48).
Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 54).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 54).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Linalool, 15c. per lb. (p. 48).
Lignaloe wood oil, Mex., 25c. per lb. (p. 48).
Methyl ionone, 10c. per lb. (p. 48).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton (p. 54).
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Salts, 3/10c .per lb.

**OPD Price Index**

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1940 average)

| Aug. 8, 1958 | Aug. 1, 1958 | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|
| 109.81 | 104.95 | 110.32 |

# '57 Good for Synthetic Organics

Miscellaneous synthetic organics enjoyed a good year all around in 1957, says the Tariff Commission, as it comes up with its preliminary report that points to gains in production as well as sales. Says the report: Output of miscellaneous chemicals last year was 27.3 billion pounds, or 8.3 percent better than the output of 25.2 billion pounds reported for 1956; sales were up to 10.9 billion pounds, worth $1.7 billion, while during the previous year they stood at 10.4 billion pounds, and were worth $1.6 billion.

The total output of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1957 was 752 million pounds or 11.1 percent more than the output of 677 million pounds reported for 1956.

**Sales of $134 Million**

Sales in 1957 totaled 456 million pounds, valued at $134 million, compared to 414 million pounds, valued at $130 million in the preceding year.

The most important cyclic compounds in this group in 1957, together with their output, were lubricating oil additives, 400 millions pounds; tanning materials, 36 million pounds; hexamethylenetramine, 23 million pounds, and naphthenic acid salts, 21 million pounds.

The total output of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals in 1957 was 26.5 billion pounds, compared with 24.6 billion pounds in 1956; sales were 10.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion, compared with sales of 9.9 billion pounds, valued at $1.4 billion in 1956.

The subgroup of these chemicals pro-

—*Continued on page 47*

**HEADS DIXON INT'L DIVISION: Vol. J. Millers, appointed vice-president and general manager of Dixon International, Bloomfield, N. J., new export-import division of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc.**

# Dodecenyl Succinic Price Is Cut by National Aniline

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division has reduced prices of dodecenyl succinic anhydride from 89 cents to 75 cents per pound in truckload lots.

Smaller quantities have been reduced from 90 cents to 76 cents per pound, all prices being based on delivery east of Denver, Col.

# Dry Ice Quotations Hiked

The chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has hiked the price of dry ice. The new price is $85 a ton, effective August 16. Increased costs of production and distribution were cited by the division as principal reasons for the increase.

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MONSANTO MAKES KEY SHIFTS IN OVERSEAS UNIT: William R. Haas (left), appointed director of marketing for Monsanto Chemical Company's overseas division, St. Louis, Mo. Norman E. Horton (right), elevated from assistant director of sales to succeed Mr. Haas as the division's director of sales. Robert L. Vincent (not shown here), named managing director of Monsanto Japan, Ltd., Tokyo, to succeed Mr. Horton.

# Olin Wants Assured Bauxite Supply, So It Joins in Huge African Venture

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation wants to make sure it will have virtually unlimited raw material supplies for production of aluminum. To this end, the New York firm has entered into a new international corporation to develop vast bauxite deposits in French Guinea (French West Africa). The corporation, known as FRIA Compagnie Internationale pour la Production de l'Alumine, will produce alumina at the rate of 480,000 tons a year—and has plans to step up alumina output to 1.2 million tons a year. This would make the FRIA plant the world's largest of its kind.

'GENETRON' SALES MANAGER: Fred C. Hitchings, appointed sales manager for "Genetron" refrigerants and aerosol propellants by General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

The international corporation is composed of Olin and four other companies. They are:

**Participating Companies**

Pechiney Compagnie de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques, of France.

Societe d'Electrochimie, d'Electrometallurgie et des Acieres Electriques d'Ugine, of France.

Aluminum Industrie Aktiengesellschaft, Zurich, Switzerland.

British Aluminum Company, Ltd.

Percentages of ownership of FRIA are: Olin, 53.5 percent, Pechiney and Ugine, 26.5 percent, Aluminum Industrie AG, 10 percent, and British Aluminum, 10 percent.

Shareholders in FRIA will have the right to purchase alumina from the company in proportion to their respective percentages of ownership.

The alumina plant, which is being constructed and will be operated by Pechiney, will have an initial capacity of 480,000 tons a year, but is designed for expansion to 1.2 million tons a year.

Other details of FRIA plans include equipping bauxite mines and installations to be used for preparation of the mineral as well as lengthening and improving highway facilities between the seaport of Conakry and FRIA.

Also, building a ninety-six-mile railroad between FRIA and Conakry harbor;

—Continued on page 45

# Reichhold Increasing Capitalization Abroad

Capitalization of three Reichhold companies in Europe will be increased substantially, making possible major plant expansions for increased and more diversified production of basic chemicals and synthetic resins.

So said Henry H. Reichhold, president of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., on his return from a three-weeks trip to Europe. Reichhold Chemicals, whose stock was first admitted to the New York Stock Exchange in June, has substantial interest in all Reichhold companies overseas.

Capitalization of Reichhold's Swiss com-

—Continued on page 45

# CSC to Start Caprolactam Production Next December

Commercial Solvents Corporation will begin production and marketing of caprolactam in commercial quantities on or before December 1.

CSC caprolactam will be produced at the company's plant in Peoria, Ill. The program for entering the field was begun last year, company officials said. A process developed by CSC research will be used to produce the product.

# Anti-Dumping Amendment Bill, Altered by Industry Complaints, Is on Its Way to Statute Books

The administration's anti-dumping act amendment bill, modified to meet many objections voiced by industry, is headed for the statute books. The conference committee of the senate and house has ironed out the differences of the two houses in the legislation. Congress has cleared the bill and sent it to the White House. Now, all that is needed is the President's signature. Two changes made in the bill by the senate had for a time threatened to hold up the legislation and possibly kill it off entirely for this session.

These were amendments providing for automatic findings of injury by the Tariff Commission in any case undecided within ninety days, or when the six-man commission divided evenly.

**Protectionists vs. Administration**

Both amendments were put in the bill in the senate finance committee by the protectionist forces over the strong objections of the administration. To save the bill from defeat this year, however, it was agreed to accept one if the senate would back down and not insist upon the other.

This was done. The senate conferees dropped the proposal for an automatic finding of dumping in cases undecided within ninety days, and the house conferees agreed to accept the other provision that whenever the commission divides evenly on a question of injury in a dumping case, it shall automatically be considered a finding of injury.

Existing law provides that when a complaint is made that a foreign supplier is dumping articles into the United States to the injury of a domestic supplier of a like commodity, the Treasury shall immediately conduct an investigation to determine whether the foreign merchandise is being offered at less than its fair value, or at a price less than what it is being sold for in its country of origin or in other countries.

If a finding is made by the Treasury that such is the case, the complaint is then referred to the Tariff Commission for investigation whether domestic producers are being injured by the dumping. A finding of "injury" is prerequisite to the imposition of dumping penalties.

Under the bill, it is now to be required that whenever the Treasury undertakes an investigation of a dumping complaint, public notice must be given so that the domestic suppliers will be apprised of the situation and can supply the department with such information that they might have that would aid in the investigation. This provision was written into the bill at the request of the chemical industry.

It is also provided (also at the request of the chemical industry) that the findings of the Treasury in its dumping investigations are to be publicized.

HEADS PLANT FOOD DIVISION: John D. Zigler, who heads up the plant food division of International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, as general manager, a position he has held since 1956. As division chief, Mr. Zigler succeeds Maurice H. Lockwood, who has resigned as plant food vice-president.

# Thiokol Will Offer Stock; Considers Debt Financing

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, which only last week was named a subcontractor for the army's new solid propellant Pershing missile system, plans to offer additional common stock to its shareholders this fall. What's more, it is also weighing long-term debt financing.

The company's shareholders would get rights to new Thiokol common on the basis of one new share for each twelve shares held. The company has 1,265,855 shares of its common stock outstanding, indicating that about 105,000 shares will be offered to shareholders.

The company, which by current prices ought to raise about $4.7 million by the stock offering, needs the additional capital for major expansion plans, par-

—Continued on page 42

# Trade Act Outlook: Wait for Four Years

The chemical industry faces the prospect of having to wait until 1962 before it can hope for any modification of the trade agreements law that will curb Presidential powers to continue the downward push in tariff protection.

This became a fact last week when the house and senate conferees on the trade agreements bill, HR 12591, broke their week-long stalemate and agreed to a four-year extension of the law and promptly received word from the White House that the compromise was acceptable to the President.

For the chemical industry and other groups that have been protesting the administration's demand for a five-year extension of the law, the compromise bill of the conference committee was a setback. The most that the industry's trade organizations had indicated a willingness to accept had been a three-year extension with tariff reductions not to exceed 5 percent a year over this period. This was in line with the senate bill.

The final draft of the legislation provides for a total tariff reduction of 20 percent, with permissible reductions of not more than 10 percent in any one year. Under the arrangement, it will be possible

—Continued on page 34

## *Chemical Trail Fools English Stag-Hunters*

The League Against Cruel Sports, an English organization, last week turned to chemistry to help it frustrate a stag-hunt around Cloutsham in Devon.

The league called in an unidentified chemist to concoct an odorous compound that could be laid through the countryside as a false trail to confuse the hounds.

Nobody seems to know just what the chemical concoction was, but it must have worked. There was a stag in the vicinity, and the huntsmen, red-faced and angry, rode up and down the countryside but could not catch him.

Couldn't catch the unidentified chemist, either.

# Cuba Choice Market Plum for US Chemical Producers

Cuba represents a choice marketing plum for US producers of industrial chemicals, according to an analysis by the Canadian Department of Trade & Commerce.

The United States dominates the scene, supplying Cuba with most of its chemical requirements. In 1956, for instance, some $5 million worth of US chemicals were imported by Cuban buyers.

Cuba's principal local products are sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, the former produced from sulfur imported from the United States.

Three sulfuric acid plants are now in operation on the island with a combined daily capacity of around 164 tons. In addition, two more are under construction.

One of these, with a rated daily capacity of 300 tons, will use copper residues and iron pyrites as raw materials.

The other, which will use US liquid sulfur, is connected with the Moa Bay nickel mines on the north coast of Oriente Province. Its entire output will be used in the mining operations.

When the new plants come into production, it is expected that Cuba will be self-sufficient in sulfuric acid.

Other inorganic chemicals manufactured locally on a limited scale are caustic soda, chlorine and carbon disulfide.

Organic chemical output, which has been governed by domestic resources of coal, petroleum and gas, will be increased by the recent addition of three new oil refineries which will produce petrochemicals from imported petroleum.

However, imports of propane gas will still be required to meet the increasing residential and industrial demands.

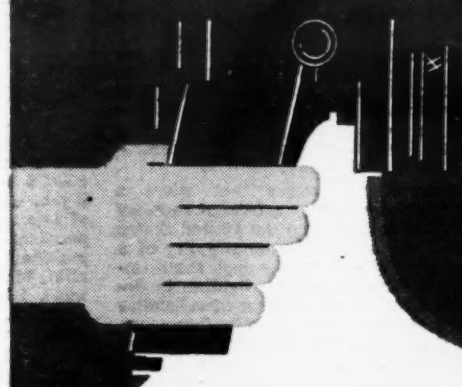
Ethyl alcohol and glycerine are made in Cuba, as is some casein used in the plas-

—Continued on page 47

# CSC NITROPARAFFINS as solvents in VINYL COATINGS

offer 5 important advantages!

1. Lower Viscosity!
2. Higher Solids!
3. Slower Evaporation Rate and Better Flow!
4. Less Solvent Retention!
5. Reduced Odor Problems!



Studies at CSC's Lacquer Laboratories show that 2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane outperform the ketones in the preparation of vinyl spray formulations. Formulators can now take fullest advantage of the superiority of CSC Nitroparaffins in producing high-quality vinyl coatings.

High solids vinyl formulations prepared with 2-Nitropropane have good stability and show no tendency to gel during storage. 2-NP resin solutions are considerably lower in viscosity than mixtures based on medium-boiling ketones, allowing higher weights of solids in a given volume of lacquer and thus greater surface coverage.

The higher evaporation rates of the ketones normally used are serious handicaps leading to rapid setting up of films and poor flow. Flammability is a constant fire hazard. The slow evaporation rate of 2-NP and Nitromethane solutions produce good flow. The NP's have mild, agreeable odor and escape more rapidly when drying, eliminating odor problems. High flash points and low volatility are added safety features.

2-Nitropropane and Nitromethane are also excellent solvents for acrylics, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, and epoxy resins.

A CSC technical representative will be glad to work with you on your specific problems.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

**COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION**

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Memphis • Milwaukee • Minneapolis • Newark • New Orleans • New York • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco
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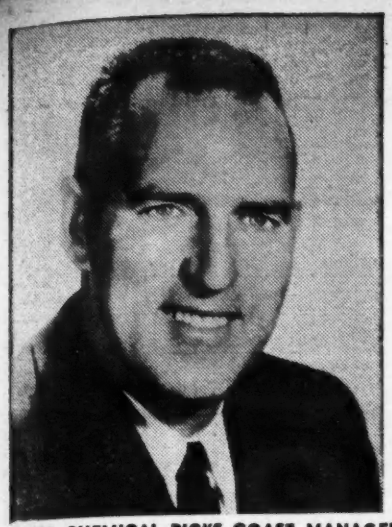


**SHELL CHEMICAL PICKS COAST MANAGERS: G. S. Williamson (left), named manager of Shell Chemical Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Torrance, Calif. He succeeds Maarten Voogd (not shown here), who will retire at the end of the year after twenty-nine years with Shell. Frank G. Watson (right), assistant manager of the company's manufacturing development department in New York, will replace Mr. Williamson as manager of Shell Chemical's ammonia plant at Pittsburg, Calif.**

# Mercury Industry Seen Facing Ruin Unless US Gov't Helps It To Fight Foreign Competitors

The domestic mercury industry is facing virtual annihilation if it has to fight the competitive battle against foreign producers without aid from the government. With domestic labor costs many times those of the foreign producers, the government must provide some method of restricting imports if the industry in this country is to survive. So said representatives of the American Quicksilver Institute last week before the Tariff Commission.

The tariff authorities are now making a broad study of the industry here and abroad under direction of the senate finance committee. A factual report from the commission—without recommendations—is due December 1.

**Four Approaches to Aid**

The industry has called on the government for aid in one or more of four different approaches: (1) By increasing the tariff on imported mercury to lessen the spread between domestic and foreign costs, (2) by some system of quotas, (3) by subsidies or (4) by other means.

"Any method of restricting imports would serve the desired purpose," it was stated. "The method selected, however, must extend for a long enough period to permit the carrying on of all-important exploration work."

J. Eden Gilbert of the Cordero Mining Company in Nevada, who presented the main argument for the institute, said that the industry faces its gravest period at the end of the current year. At that time the present government price guarantee program will come to an end.

The industry's collapse, he said, would be against the best interest of the United States both industrially and militarily.

In times of emergency the government has always considered mercury to be a strategic commodity, and when there is no domestic mining industry, domestic consumers are at the mercy of foreign producers.

The present tariff on mercury is $19 a flask, which amounted to an ad valorem rate of 47 percent at the time it was established in 1922. Because of the rise in

*—Continued on page 47*

**REYNAUD PRESIDENT: Adolph Dingfelder, elevated from sales vice-president to president of Reynaud, Ltd., New York, succeeding George J. Tombak who died seven weeks ago.**

# Toners and Lakes Are Still Down; Output Off More Than Dollar Sales

Toners and lakes are still on the skids. The materials declined last year in both production and sales, though the production fall-off was more severe than that of dollar sales. According to the Tariff Commission's annual report, production of full-strength toners, extended toners and lakes in 1957 amounted to 37.8 million pounds—7.8 percent less than the 41 million pounds reported for 1956 and the lowest reported since 1949.

Sales likewise declined. According to the Tariff Commission figures, sales in 1957 amounted to 29.6 million pounds, valued at $56.9 million, compared with 33.1 million pounds, valued at $57.8 million, in 1956, a decrease of 10.6 percent in quantity and 1.6 percent in value.

**Full-Strength Toners Off**

Production of full-strength toners in 1957 totaled 27.8 million pounds, or 2.5 percent less than the 28.5 million pounds reported for 1956. Sales declined in quantity but increased in value.

Sales in 1957 were 21.1 million pounds, valued at $47.1 million, compared with 22.4 million pounds, valued at $45.7 million, in 1956, or a decrease of 5.8 percent in quantity and an increase of 3.1 percent in value. More than 50 percent of the

*—Continued on page 49*

## *Liquid Oxygen Unit Is Begun by NCG*

Ground-breaking for a $1,750,000 liquid oxygen, nitrogen, and argon plant in Los Angles has been begun by National Cylinder Gas Division of Chemetron Corporation.

Similar plans to extend the Chicago firm's liquid oxygen production to the east coast were announced in May when the company began construction of a new plant at Philadelphia. The new Los Angeles area plant will be built adjacent to facilities now producing NCG oxygen, nitrogen and acetylene in gaseous form.

Production is scheduled for early 1959. Production capacity will exceed thirty tons of liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon per day, and the plant is designed for expansion as demand increases, NCG said.

## CCDA to Meet With NACA

Commercial Chemical Development Association will hold a joint meeting with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association November 20 and 31 at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and at the Department of Agriculture's experimental station in Beltville, Md.

## Chemical Industry Men From Poland Tour Here

A delegaton of Polish chemical industry officials is currently making a tour of some of the largest chemical installations in this country under an exchange arrangement entered through the Department of State that will permit a similar group of American industry representatives to visit the Polish industry.

The group, which arrived in the United States July 28 and will be on tour until August 20, is composed of six of Poland's top-ranking industry officials. The dele-

*—Continued on page 42*

## d-Erythroascorbic Acid Will Become Erythorbic

The Food and Drug Administration will henceforth consider the requirements of law as being met if producers of foods containing d-erythroascorbic acid designated that ingredient by the name erythorbic acid.

In explanation of this policy, FDA has issued the following statement:

"The article d-erythroascorbic acid (d-araboascorbic acid, d-erythro-3-ketohexonic acid lactone) has sometimes been designated as d-isoascorbic acid. However, this designation is capable of misleading purchasers of food in which it is used as an ingredient because of the similarity of such designation to the chemical name and the common name of vitamin C, which is ascorbic acid.

"Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is capable of preventing the deficiency disease scurvy,

*—Continued on page 42*

## Agricultural Chemical Output Off, Sales Up

The agricultural chemical industry made less in the way of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemical products last year, but it made more in the way of money. That is what the Tariff Commission says in a preliminary report it has just issued on the industry.

Total output of pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals was 512 million pounds last year—or about 10 percent less than the 570 million pounds reported for 1956.

Sales were valued at $178 million, as compared to $173 million in the previous year. Sales in 1957 represented 433 mil-

*—Continued on page 49*

## Glacial Acrylic Acid Unit On Stream in Calvert City

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has gone fully on stream in its production of glacial acrylic acid at its Calvert City, Ky. plant.

According to the company, the new glacial acrylic plant, the nation's first commercial unit, will have a yearly capacity of several million pounds.

## *Association Meetings*

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, joint annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, August 18-20.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnepeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26; adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Section of 1958 National Safety Congress, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 20-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, General Oglethorpe hotel, Savannah, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Conference on Air Pollution, Sheraton - Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

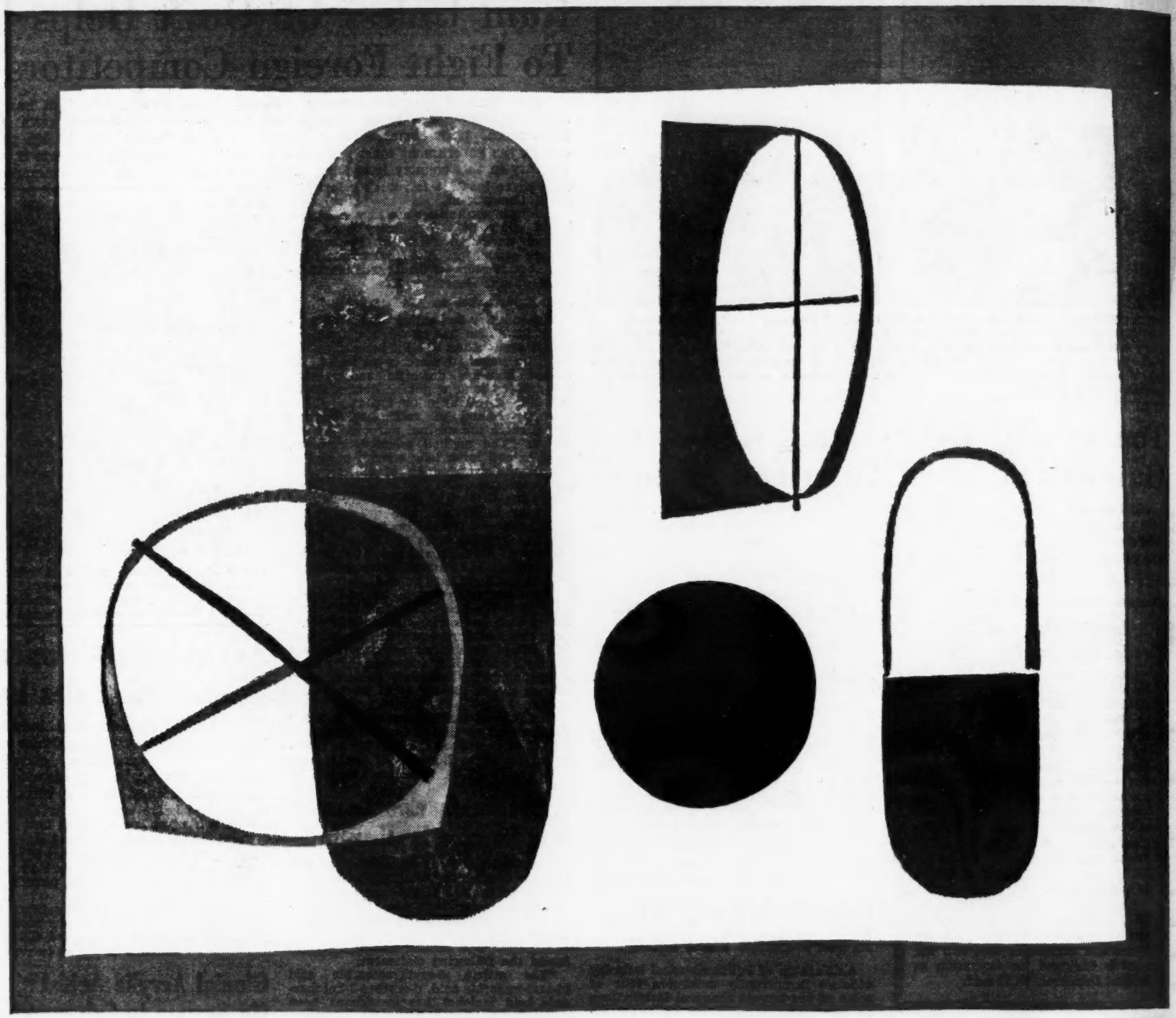
Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

Western Packaging & Materials Handling Exposition, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, August 11-13.



# LACTOSE: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED

MILK SUGAR

USES for Lactose (milk sugar) already number in the hundreds. And they are expanding every day as leading drug and food manufacturers explore the product-improving potential of this versatile material.

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For example, Lactose is used as a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs. It serves as an excellent filler and excipient for compressed tablets and hypodermics. Its slow fermentation incurs a nutritional stress on molds, promoting maximum yields of penicillin. And Lactose is a superior flavor and pigment adsorbant.

**ONE FULL LINE SUPPLIER**

Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders promptly filled from the plant or warehouse in your area. No seasonal shortages.

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You can depend on Western to supply Lactose in the grade, granulation and *high quality* you want. The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards to insure unvarying quality and purity. Exclusive Western equipment insures maximum particle uniformity...and the best results for you as a user of Lactose.

*Find out how Lactose can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21H telling us the application you are considering.*

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# CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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# Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

## A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32¼- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33¼- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
50%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum rst. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum vet. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. allds. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. allds E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

### Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

## Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
flake lb. 1.11 - 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

### Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt allds. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .2014
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. allds lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. allds lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .89½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .87 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, comi., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Comi., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. allds. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. allds lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. allds. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. allds lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. allds lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd., basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works, lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

## Abbreviations

### Used in OPD Market Quotations

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| alld. | allowed | distr. | distributor | No. | number |
| amorph. | amorphous | djns. | demijohns | nom. | nominal |
| AMP | American melting point | divd. | delivered | o- | ortho |
| | | dms. | drums | ord. | ordinary |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dom. | domestic | oz. | ounce |
| AOAC | Association of Official Agricultural Chemists | E. | east | p- | para |
| | | e.p. | end point | Pac. | Pacific |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | equald. | equalized | pf. | proof |
| | | exp. | expressed | phos. | phosphate |
| approx. | approximately | Ext. | external | photo. | photographic |
| artif. | artificial | F. | fahrenheit | pkgs. | packages |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing Materials | ferment. | fermentation | powd. | powdered |
| | | f.f.a. | free fatty acid | precip. | precipitated |
| | | f.f.c. | free from chlorine | prod. | producer |
| Atl. | Atlantic | fib. | fiber | pt. | point |
| Be. | Baume | f.o.b. | free on board | pulv. | pulverized |
| bbls. | barrels | f.p.a. | free of prussic acid | purif. | purified |
| bgs. | bags | frt. | freight | redist. | redistilled |
| bls. | bales | gal. | gallon | refd. | refined |
| bots. | bottles | gran. | granular | refy. | refinery |
| b.p. | boiling point | grd. | ground | reg. | regular |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | resub. | resublimed |
| | | | | ret. | returnable |
| b.r. | boiling range | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | SD | specially denatured |
| bxs. | boxes | imp. | imported | s.d. | single distilled |
| C. | centigrade | incl. | included | S E. | southeast |
| cbys. | carboys | indust. | industrial | sec. | secondary |
| CD | completely denatured | kgs. | kegs | secs. | seconds |
| | | l- | laevo | s.g. | specific gravity |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | lacq. | lacquer | shipt. | shipment |
| | | lb. | pound | soln. | solution |
| cks. | casks | l.c.l. | less than carlots | s.u. | standard unit |
| c.l. | carlots | l.t.l. | less truckload | syn. | synthetic |
| cns. | cans | liq. | liquid | tanks. | railroad tankcars |
| coml. | commercial | mfrs. | manufacturers | tech. | technical |
| conc. | concentrated | m- | meta | tert- | tertiary |
| CP | chemically pure | m.a.p. | mixed aniline point | t.l. | truck loads |
| cps. | centipoises | | | t.w. | tank wagons |
| cryst. | crystalline | min. | minimum | USP | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| cs. | cases | m.p. | melting point | | |
| ctns. | cartons | N- | nitrogen | vis. | viscosity |
| cyls. | cylinders | n- | normal | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| d- | dextro | nat. | natural | | |
| dbl. | double | neut. | neutral | W. | west |
| denat. | denatured | NF | National Formulary | whse. | warehouse |
| dest-dist. | destructively—distilled | NNR | New and Nonofficial Remedies | w w. | water-white |
| dl- | dextrolaevo | | | | |
| dist. | distilled | | | | |

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF cms. bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm. works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs. f.o.b. works ton.60.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate dibasic, NF, V bbls. dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald. basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys. 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 18.00 - 38.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .42½ —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
Amyl cinnamic alcohol, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
Amyl cinnamic alcohol, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
Amyl cinnamic alcohol

Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .32 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine purif. cs. e.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ref. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 - Nom.
Brucine sulfate NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 1.15 - Nom.
Buchu leaves bls lb. 1.20 - —

**Brown Pigments**

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene refd cyls, c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane indust., tanks, group 3 gal .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l. frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .37¼ - .37½
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .38¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol tgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .38½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Calmium-selenide, lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.64 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.53 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.18 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Caffeine, nat., USP, cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Syn., USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l. dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ¼ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l. works ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 37.80 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.00 - —
Gran purif., dms. lb 27 - —
USP, dms. lb. .33 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works, frt equald ton. 38.00 - 73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt equald lb .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .34 - .35
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 3.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. 76 - —
USP, dms lb. 67 - .89
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.


IF YOU MAKE HERBICIDES

PESTICIDES ANIMAL FEEDS

LET EASTMAN BE YOUR SOURCE

FOR THESE BASIC CHEMICALS

For information, samples or specifications on any of the Eastman basic chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

**Herbicides and Pesticides**

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethyl hexoic acid
2-ethyl isohexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethyl isohexyl alcohol
2-ethyl hexyl alcohol
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

**Animal Feeds**

*Tenox BHT—Agricultural Grade:* A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases such as encephalomalacia.

*Tecmangam:* Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

## Calcium Phosphate—Chamomile Flowers

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate ngs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated ngs c.l., works lb .06 —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate. ctns. c.l. lb .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. lb .40 .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb 3.60 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 - 12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. t.l.t., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway, oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns. l.c.l. whse. lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 - 48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppy, cs. lb. 2.80 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.27
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —

b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19¼- .19½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .24
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .59 - —
"B" lb. .56 - —
"C" lb. .55 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .60 - —
"B" lb. .56 - —
"C" lb. .55 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19¼- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb. 2.17¼- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29¼- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .81 - .85

Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .558
37% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .608
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .593
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO₂ fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO₂, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. Nominal.
Roman, cs. lb. 2.50 - —


*Du Pont chemical experience is the reason...*

# You can rely on the high alcohols in the

Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.360.00 - —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
fib dms. 6-ton lots, works lb. .28½ .32½
fib dms. smaller lots, works, lb. .27 .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal bone (see Bone black)
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 —
briquets, bulk, c.l. f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.106.00 —
10-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.96.00 —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF cns lb. 4.75 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855 —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0969- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)
Chloral hydrate USP jars 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt alld lb. 16¼ —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. 17¼ —
70% dms. c.l. same basis lb. 18½ —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb 19½ —
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l. works lb .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l. works lb 61 - —
125, 1,000 cps ctns. c.l. works, lb. 70 - —
ctns. t.c.l. works lb 71 - —
Chlorine, liq. cyls c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. 12½ 13¾
tanks single units, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.15 —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 5.75
tanks multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake 99%, dms c.l lb. 23½ 25½
dms. t.c.l lb. 24½ —
tech flake 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 —
dms. t.c.l., frt equald lb. .20 —

4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.08 - —
dms. t.t.l same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms. t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works fb 1.23 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs. same basis lb 2.50 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comt bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
cyls 100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
cyls. 25 lbs same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms. frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .40 - .43
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .43
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .29½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls. works lb. .09½- —
cbys. works lb. .11¼ —
Chromium fluoride bbls. works lb .51 .53
Chromium oxide hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid retd bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .82 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Cinnamon bud oil bots. lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. - —
Extra, bots., cs. lb. 5.05 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran. bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½ .30
bgs. dms 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran. bgs. dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - .67
Java-type, dms. lb. .57 - .65
Citronellal, bots. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -33.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia bgs. t.c.l. works. ton.15.50 —
300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse. net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid mixed bbls lb. 1.05 —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .43½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Clove, bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. .40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-331 Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).


# quality of LOROL® fatty production of surfactants

**Eight types of these straight-chain carbon alcohols are available . . . each manufactured to highest Du Pont standards of quality and uniformity.**

When your operation calls for a high-quality, efficient and economic intermediate for the production of lauryl sulfate and lauryl chloride, consider Du Pont "Lorol" fatty alcohols. These straight-chain carbon alcohols can also be used in the manufacture of lubricating-oil additives and plasticizers, and as anti-foam agents in the paper and textile industries.

Non-corrosive "Lorol" fatty alcohols can be esterified with acids to form the corresponding esters, oxidized to aldehydes and further oxidized to the corresponding acid. These alcohols feature a high degree of uniformity and are closely controlled with respect to hydroxyl, iodine, acid and ester numbers.

To order or obtain further information on "Lorol" fatty alcohols, or to request the assistance of a Du Pont technical representative, contact your nearest Polychemicals Department District Office listed below.

**POLYCHEMICALS DEPT. DISTRICT OFFICES**

New York 1, New York
350 Fifth Avenue
Tel: LOngacre 3-6400

Chicago 30, Illinois
7250 N. Cicero Ave., Lincolnwood
Tel: INdependence 3-7250

Detroit 35, Michigan
13000 West Seven Mile Road
Tel: UNiversity 4-1963

Los Angeles 58, California
2930 East 44th Street
Tel: LUdlow 2-6464

DU PONT
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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

**FORMULA:**

$$CH_3(CH_2)_nCH_2OH$$

**"LOROL" 5, 7, 9 & 11**
Principally lauryl and myristyl alcohols. Shipment: tank cars; 55-gal. drums.

**"LOROL" 20**
Essentially n-octyl alcohol. Shipment: tank cars; 55-gal. drums.

**"LOROL" 22**
Essentially n-decyl alcohol. Shipment: tank cars; 55-gal. drums.

**"LOROL" 24**
Cetyl alcohol available in National Formulary grade. Shipment: 125-lb. fiber drums.

**"LOROL" 28**
Stearyl alcohol. Shipment: 50-lb. paper bags (Tech. grade); 50-lb. fiber drums (U.S.P.).

**POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT**

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Delaware**

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14⅞- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13⅝- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09¾- .10
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb .20 .22
Blue, bls lb .20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 —
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. 32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb .15¾- 17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .40 - .80
Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.75 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3190- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3340- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3680- .3980
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .26½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst. dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots. lb. .40½- —
90% USN Type II bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1803- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.55 -14.08
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.95 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l. same basis 100 lbs.25.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.15 -29.15
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.192.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.187.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. 08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1998- .2025
tanks lb. .1798- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.65.00 -65.50
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12 Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .11⅛ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11½- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11⅝- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17⅝- .17⅞
tanks lb. .15⅝- .15⅞
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb 85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude soln 80% tanks, works, gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C, wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24½ .25
Crotonic acid, 6b dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., es lb .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb 11 —
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb 7.50 -12.50
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —


TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

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COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost

COPPER CARBONATE
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CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polethylene-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

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SULFURIC ACID

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

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Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

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FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

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MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn, $SO_4$, $H_2O$. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

*Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.*

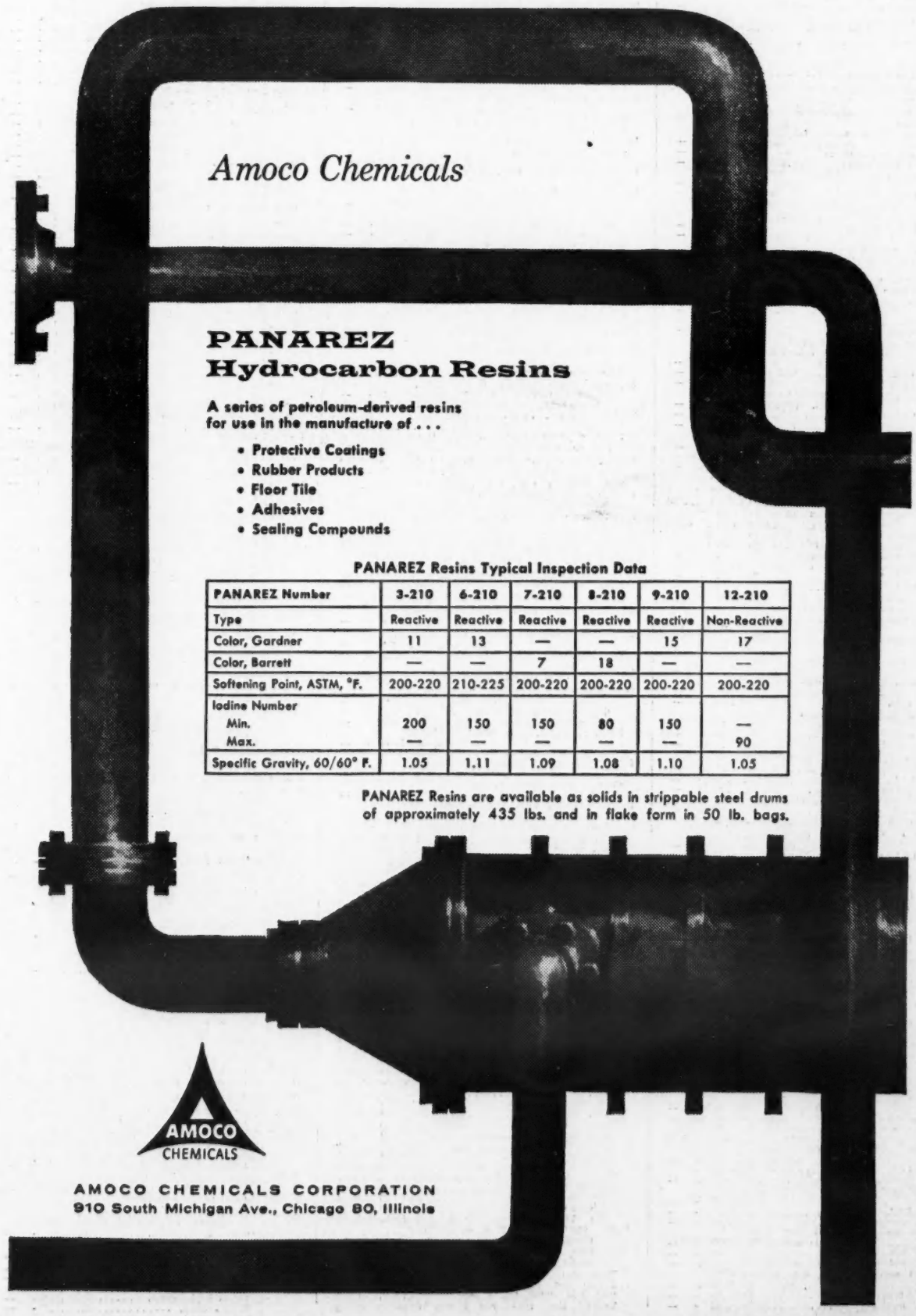
TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Cyanamide, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Cyclohexane 99% tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms., c.a., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb 47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb cyls., works, cyl. 48 00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12 00 - —
Cyclopropane USP hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

## D

2,4-D, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .48 .52
tanks works lb. .42 —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, hold, bgs lb. .13¾ .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs lb. .13 .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs lb. 17¾ .20
Siam, cs. lb. .32 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¼ .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 3.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton. 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .68
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .653 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .763
tanks, same basis gal. .493 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt, alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .63½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 63½ .64
tanks, works lb 61 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms. works lb .83 —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 —
dms., 2,000 lbs or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb 33½ —
dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. 34 - —
tanks, works lb 32 —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT)
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb 05 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 06 - —
tanks, works lb 03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb 52 —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —



Amoco Chemicals
PANAREZ
Hydrocarbon Resins
A series of petroleum-derived resins for use in the manufacture of . . .
• Protective Coatings
• Rubber Products
• Floor Tile
• Adhesives
• Sealing Compounds
PANAREZ Resins Typical Inspection Data
PANAREZ Resins are available as solids in strippable steel drums of approximately 435 lbs. and in flake form in 50 lb. bags.
AMOCO CHEMICALS
AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois

| PANAREZ Number | 3-210 | 6-210 | 7-210 | 8-210 | 9-210 | 12-210 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type | Reactive | Reactive | Reactive | Reactive | Reactive | Non-Reactive |
| Color, Gardner | 11 | 13 | — | — | 15 | 17 |
| Color, Barrett | — | — | 7 | 18 | — | — |
| Softening Point, ASTM, °F. | 200-220 | 210-225 | 200-220 | 200-220 | 200-220 | 200-220 |
| Iodine Number | | | | | | |
| Min. | 200 | 150 | 150 | 80 | 150 | — |
| Max. | — | — | — | — | — | 90 |
| Specific Gravity, 60/60° F. | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.05 |

Dieldrin, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 — —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.40 - 1.38
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks dlvd. 100% basis lb. 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns. lb. .85 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.90
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 16.35 -16.90
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.90
Orange, D&C, No. 5 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No
20 Carysoidine Y dustless lb. .90 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. 79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.26 - —
202 Carome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
219 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F conc lb 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.66 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb 93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.49 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb 1.93 - —
561 Brown B lb 2.59 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb 1.33 - —
593 Green BY conc lb 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K extra lb 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb 2.30 - —
655 yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals lb 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. 38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.29 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb 1.35 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder lb 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 - —

## E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin),
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.29 - 1.32
Tanners, bbls lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, cns lb 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 67.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.58 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies. gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.70 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98% dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, anhydrous, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .47½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 - —
N-Ethyl-a-napthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0529
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —

Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.58 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies. gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.70 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98% dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, anhydrous, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .47½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 - —
N-Ethyl-a-napthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0529
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .16½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —

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Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Methanol • Muriatic Acid
Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

6101-A

Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb .43 - —
tanks, dlvd E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib dms. 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .63 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .70 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb 2.00 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls lb. .15 .17

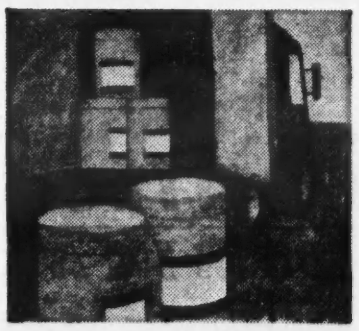
## F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07¾- —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst. dms. works lb .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran. dms lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lt. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton lots frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. 40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .83 - .88
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .86 - .90
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. cns lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots. 6b dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 10 kilos or more kilo 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .81
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., III. mines, ton 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point ton 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn lb .21 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls lb .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
85 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
89 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
85-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-268, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots gram .45 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E. tanks lb. .16½- .17
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 - —


# WHEN THE TIME COMES TO ORDER ORGANIC ACIDS...



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TARTARIC ACID • OXALIC ACID
FUMARIC ACID

# COUNT ON PFIZER FOR CONVENIENT FORMS AND FAST DELIVERY

DEPENDABILITY is an important reason why Pfizer organic acids are chosen so often for so many industrial applications. Dependability of product, backed by over a century of experience.

Dependability of delivery, possible because Pfizer warehouses across the country keep adequate stocks within short haul of plants everywhere.

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CONVENIENT FORMS—You can order Pfizer Citric Acid in economical anhydrous form, which saves paying weight for water, permits better quality control. Mild gluconic acid is shipped by Pfizer as a 50% aqueous solution. Oxalic acid in granular and fine granular forms. Tartaric acid and fumaric acid in fine granular and powdered forms. Check Pfizer, too, for low cost salts of citric, gluconic, oxalic and tartaric acids.

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Manufacturing Chemists for over 100 years

Pfizer

Glycerine nat., refd., USP CP 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
USP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .21¼- —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Golden seal root NF tested, bls.
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Graphite amorph powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd. bgs. fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾- .08¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Grease oil, No 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾ .22¾

### Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 3.45
Gualacwood oil cns lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .30 - .33

### Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

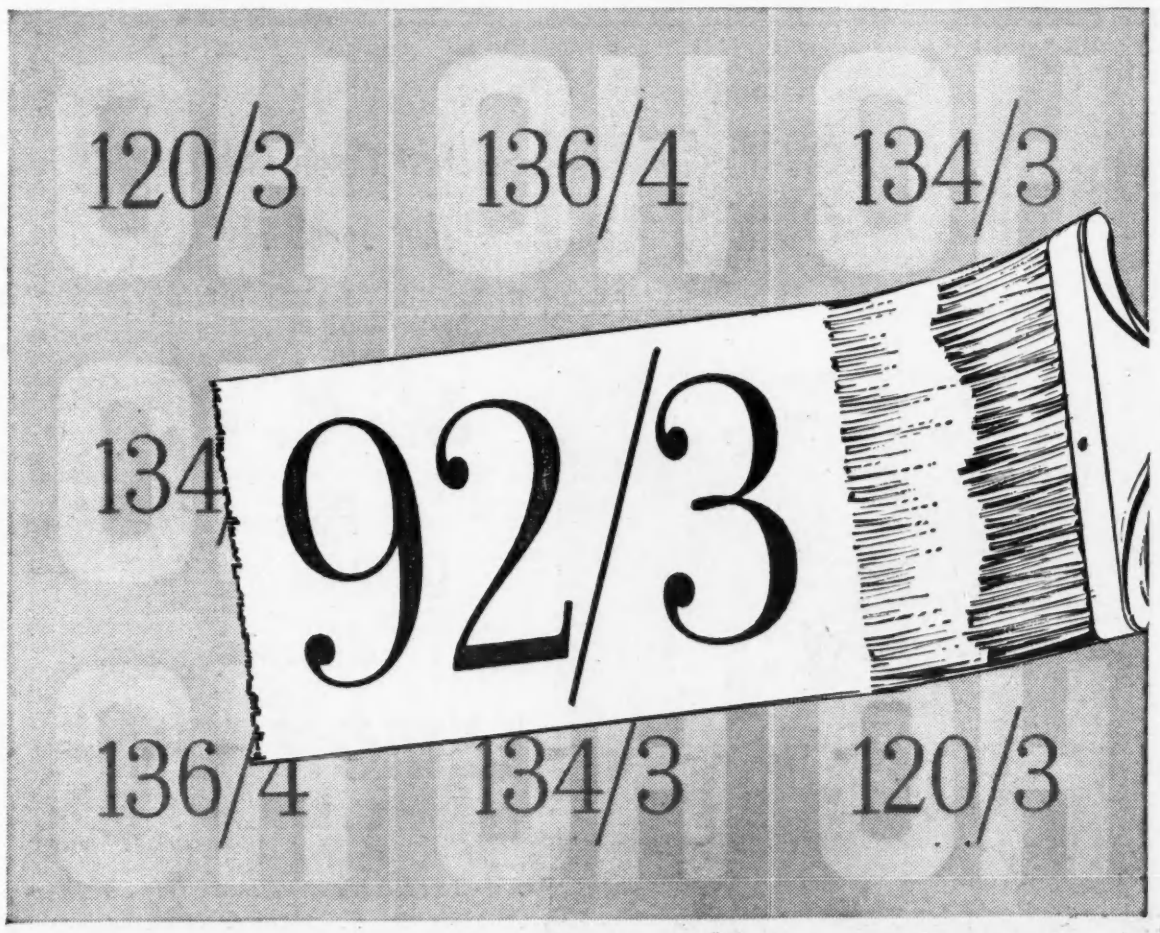
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

## H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Hen bane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 6.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see CyclohexanoD.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42¼- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb .16 .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼ —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots. extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots. kilo lots or more, gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots. kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 —
cyls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .75 .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd. 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd W lb. .39 —
tanks works lb. .21 —
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .202 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .211 —
tanks dlvd lb. 1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade dms lb. 1.03 1.06
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd lb .82½ —
dms l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid tech. 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots. oz 6.00 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 —
Liq. No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls l.c.l lb .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

## I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)
Indol, CP bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25


# More favorable combining weight

Glycerine offers more OH radicals per pound than other polyols having the functionality to form alkyd resins for paints. This more favorable combining weight helps glycerine go farther, and makes a wide range of resin properties economically feasible.

Glycerine has other important advantages in making alkyds:

- Its liquid state simplifies handling and measurement by volume or weight.
- Its simple molecular structure makes cooking easier. Because of more easily controlled gellation, glycerine permits more flexibility in the condensation process.
- Its chemistry has been thoroughly evaluated. Methods are perfected and literature abundant.

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers a unique balance of properties. We'd like to send you our 20-page booklet: "Glycerine Terms, Tests and Technical Data." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

**Properties**
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH . . .
Glycerine

**Applications**
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

## Inositol—Lead Linoleate

Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms. lb. 2.02 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, ens. lb. 3.80 - 4.15
b-Ionone, ens. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev Pacific Coast Ariz., Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, ens. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, ens. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, ens lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, ens. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l. dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib. dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

## J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls. same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries bgs lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil NF (see Juniper tar)
Juniper wood oil, tech. ens lb. .38 - .55

## K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin NF, powd fib dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb bgs lb. .15¼- .17½
Karaya gum No 1 NF powd. bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

## L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r. tanks west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast N J, N Y, gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780- .2740
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2799
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2849
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2898
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls. dms. 1 to 4. frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls. 1 to 4. works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots. frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots frt equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ¼c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21¼- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black bgs. c.l. works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous dms. works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .13 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil dms. ens lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 80% dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l. works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. .95 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, ens lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-42% ester, ens lb. 10.00 - 12.00
Spike, Spanish, ens lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .82 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.83 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —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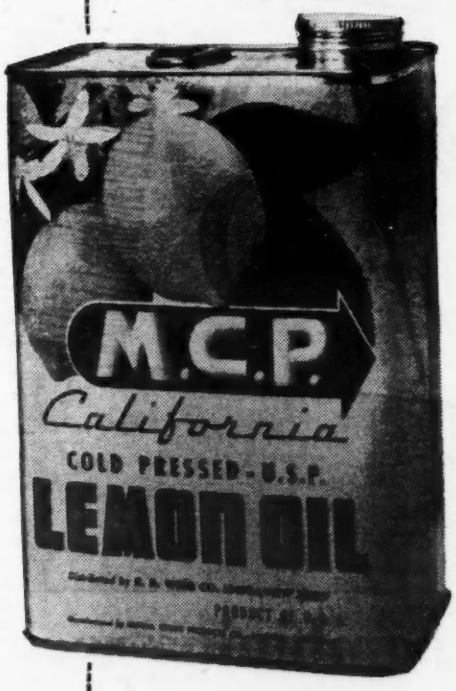


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*Distributed by*

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**424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.**

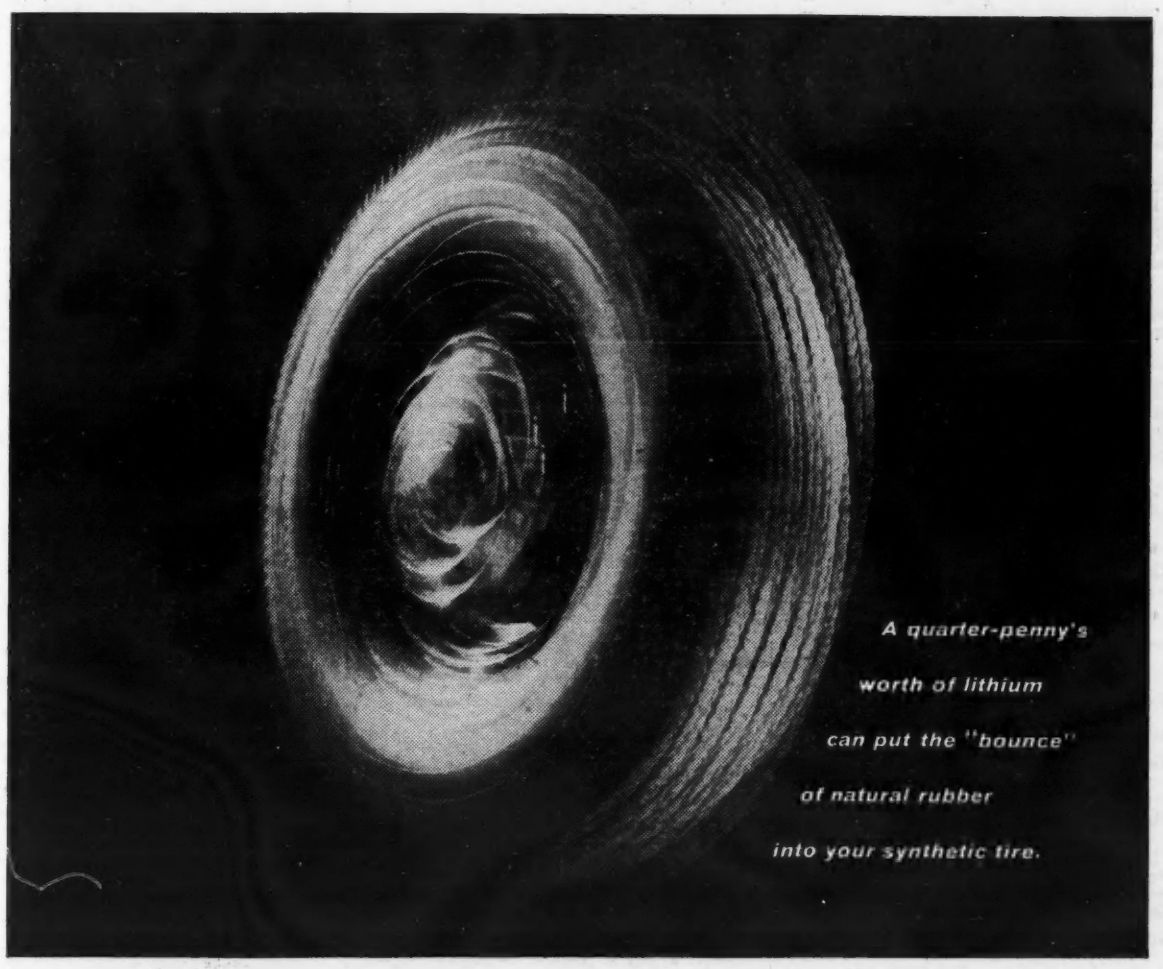
**R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.**
**137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.**

Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York, lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. 10.80 - —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 —
Lead, red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$ or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls c.l. same basis, lb. .1345- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1360- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .18½- —
Solid 30% Pb, dms lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib, dms. 25-lb lots, works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 8.50 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.05 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb 4.80 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 61.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 56.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1730- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1830- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1370- —
tanks, New York lb. .1520- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1560- .1580
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2330- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, comi. powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.06
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .06¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .42 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50

Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib, dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. lb. 2.45 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 2.15 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.05 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½ .37½
heavy, fib, dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb .95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb 13½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb 14½ 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. 12¾ —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15% dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib, dms., 5,000-lb lots lb .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
fib dms., 100-lb lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37½ - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c per lb higher
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50


**A little lithium does so much**

**. . . at so little cost!**

Now . . . more than ever before . . . it pays to explore the advantages of lithium. The new low cost of lithium compounds opens the way for hundreds of products to benefit from the unique properties of this material. And the most rewarding part about it is that it takes so little lithium to get such big results—

- 55 cents' worth of lithium hydroxide is all that is needed to make *one hundred pounds* of multi-purpose grease
- 89 cents buys all the metallic lithium needed to degasify *one thousand pounds* of molten copper
- 35 cents' worth of lithium citrate will stabilize *one hundred pounds* of ceramic casting slip

The fastest way for you to find out what lithium might add to your products—*at so little cost*—is to write for a sample of the lithium compound you are interested in. Be sure to ask for Foote's data folder entitled "The Chemical and Physical Properties of Lithium Compounds." For specific information on the application of lithium to your products, write Technical Literature Dept., Foote Mineral Company, 407 Eighteen W. Chelten Bldg., Phila. 44, Pa.

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY

LITHIUM CHEMICALS, METAL, MINERALS • STRONTIUM CHEMICALS • WELDING GRADE FERRO ALLOYS • ELECTROLYTIC MANGANESE METAL • STEEL ADDITIVES • COMMERCIAL MINERALS AND ORES • ZIRCONIUM, TITANIUM, HAFNIUM IODIDE PROCESS

Mandrake root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Manganese acetate dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
Smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton.67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm. works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Merraptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red NF X fib dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.235.00 -239.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .25 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd. gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Syntnetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
dms., l.t.l., to feed manufacturers, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
dms., l.t.l., to pre-mix distributors, same basis lb. 1.47 - —
Prices on 95% material 5% higher.
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45* - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal 62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. 72 - —
tanks, frt alld E gal .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont. N Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide service organization prices 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000 lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. 16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. 43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.23.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate fib dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms lb. 4.05 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 1.23 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frieght alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
L.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black bgs. works lb. .0160- .0672
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-60 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .94½- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .99½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .20 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal.14.5 - —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - .1475
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.30 - —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - .335
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 2.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd. lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .30 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .56½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52½- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb 17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25¼
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton.44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton.50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

# N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal 24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal.15.5 - —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04 - —
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. 18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 2-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.00 - —
1-Naphthylamine-8-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Camella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 13° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb.400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .30
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.35
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.30

Nitric acid, 58.5 to 63% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
8-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
8-lb bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, sec-onds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps, bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .40 - —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 sec-onds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 20-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.10 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.60 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
1-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
2-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-o-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
Nutmeg oil USP dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 11.65 -15.75
West Indian, dms. lb. 11.65 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

## O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .40 - .70
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., cms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works cwt. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1½c. higher.

**Oils**

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17¾- .20½
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16½- .19
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18¼- .19
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½- .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 30.00 - —

Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.05 -21.00
powd., cns. oz. 21.05 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazil-tan, cns., dms lb. No stocks
California, cns., dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.30
Messina, cns lb. 3.83 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .25 - .30

**Orange Pigments**

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .62 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
8-Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b. dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

## P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 9.00 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP cns., 25-oz to 100-oz lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethyiphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see o-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloranilne).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
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*161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.*
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Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125° 127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132° F. ASTM tanks refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .107 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt, alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb bls. lb. No stocks
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 73.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .22½- .22¾
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000 000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Pepper, sarawack, black, bgs. lb. .26¼- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .44½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.60 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid dry bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

### Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms. c.l. works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms. c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms, same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib dms. smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms. t.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
i-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
ums., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms. works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb lots works lb. 1.10 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .23
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 99%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials. oz. 4.63 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, comi. dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms. c.l. ex whse., New York. lb. .0743- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt, alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd. lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd. lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 4.25

### Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 58.00 -70.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .83 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .84 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .86 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs bgs lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms. c.l., lb. .40 - —
dms. 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., calcined, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works, dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Powd. dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .56½
Potassium citrate, USP gran. dms. lb. .43 —
Powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb. 1.43 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum $K_2O$, same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .3005- .3205
bagged, 60% minimum $K_2O$, same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .755 - .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61¼
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% $K_2SO_4$ and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-300 lb. lots lb. 2.93 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3, gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots. smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0645- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 6.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms. works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo.218.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 0.50 - —

## Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .106718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099223 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .34 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 - —
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

## R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .22 - —
Powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

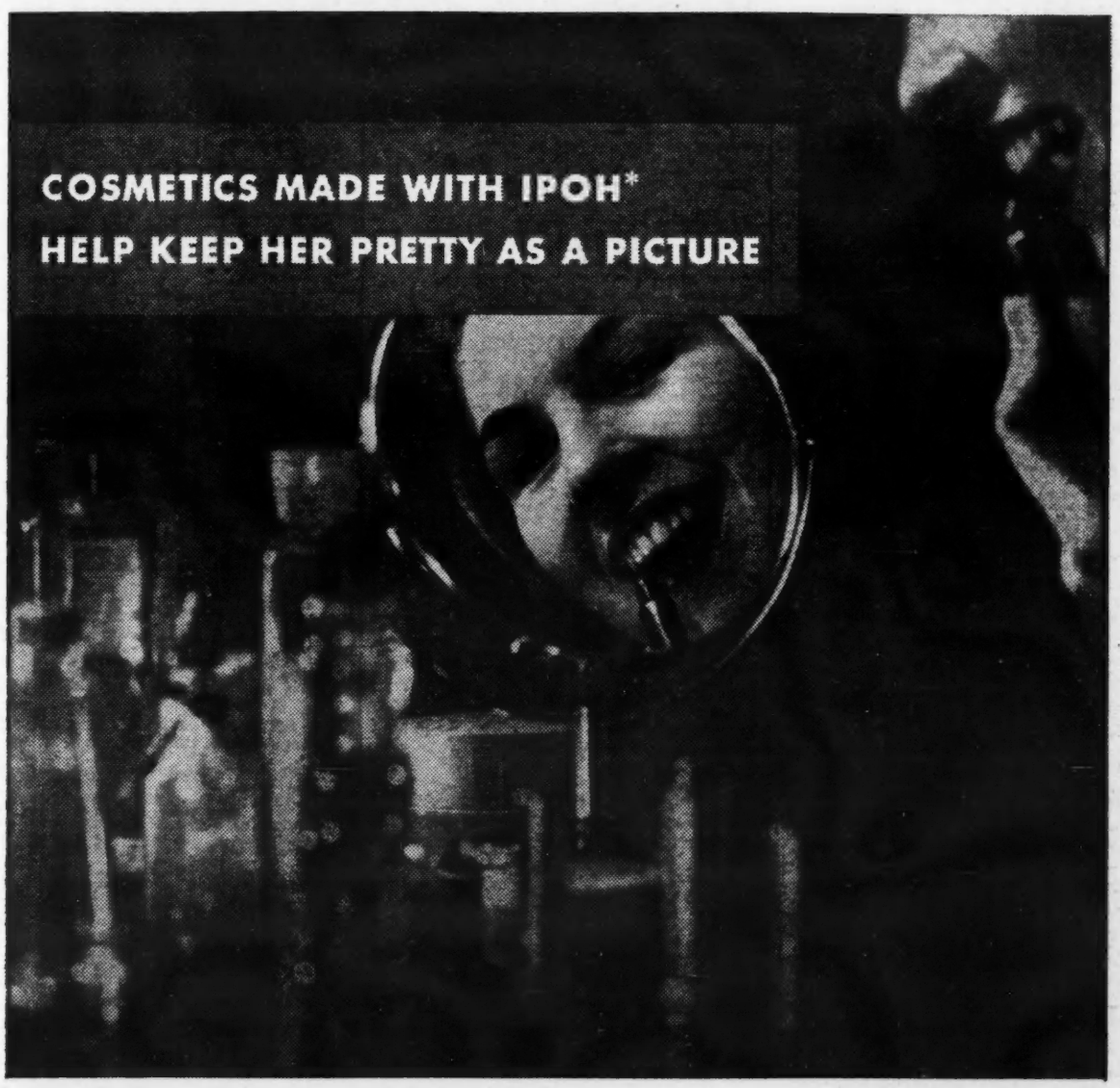
**Red Pigments**

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders NF powd. bbls lb. 35 - 40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst. dms works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.33.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb.15.90 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, sh. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.50
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .13 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms. works, unit-lb. .13 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —

## S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1635- .1685
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1635- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.34.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb 07 - 07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib dms., l.c.l., frt alld, on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53¼- —
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60¼- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton.26.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76


# ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

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# Sandalwood Oil—Spermaceti Wax

Sandalwood oil, ens. ..... lb. 13.50 -14.75
Sardine oil crude tanks Pac coast lb No stocks
Sassafras oil artif dms. lb .50 .62
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb 1.70 2.15
Savin oil USP ens ..... lb 7.50 —
Savory oil ens ..... lb 4.25 —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms frt alld 100% basis lb. .85 —
Powd bgs. frt alld 100% basis lb .95 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP bots oz 13.00 15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms, c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture tib dms. 5,000-lb lots tb .30½ —
tib dms smaller lots tb 31 .32
Selenium powd 99½% dms. dlvd lb 7.00 —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Sesame, whole, alexandria, white and brown, half bls lb .19 —
sifted lb .17 —
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls ..... lb. .19 .20
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 .17
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
powd bbls bxs ..... lb .17 —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil USP dms ..... lb. .38 .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs ... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt. bgs. lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian nat., bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .38 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .36 .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 .35
TN, bgs. 10-bg. lots ..... lb No Stocks
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica amorph. dry grd 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works ton 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse ton 45.00 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh bgs. c.l works ton 20.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 25.00 - —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l. works ton 15.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech. dms. c.l. works lb 18 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 22 - .30½
tanks works lb 17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots cs Troy oz. .88½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .89½- —
bots. 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots. dms. 1,000-oz lots oz 1.15 - —
Strong NF bots dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 — —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens. ..... lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb .35 —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts 100 lbs 3.00 4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 —
Light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs 3.95 4.72
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 —
Soda caustic flake 76% dms. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq. 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 - —
50% rayon type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.90 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda sal conc. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
NF, 60%, gran dms. c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF white powd., dms 300 lbs or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works, lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.25 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
bots. 500-gram bots ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP powd. bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate gran. bgs., c.l., t.l. works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .19½ —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide USP gran. dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate cryst monohydrated (see Soda ash)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate cryst. 350-lb. dms., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
dms l.c.l works lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c per lb higher
Sodium chloride tech (see Salt)
Sodium chloride USP gran bgs. lb .05 —
Sodium chlorite tech dms. c.l. works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm lots or more, works, lb .66 —
dms smaller lots works lb .70 .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech. dms. c.l. works lb .27 —
dms l.c.l works lb .28 —
Sodium chromate anhyd fib dms c.l. t.l. works lb 14¾ —
fib dms l.c.l works lb 15¼ 16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. t.l. works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l lb .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate anhyd dms lb 62 —
NF VIII gran dms lb 26½ 27½
USP XIV gran dms lb 29½ 30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate dms 1,000-lb lots, works lb .85 —
dms smaller lots works lb .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide flake 98-98% dms. c.l or 20,000 lb lots lb .193 —
dms. over 1,000 lb lots lb .203 —
dms. 100 lb to 1,000 lb lots lb .213 —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher
Sodium diacetate 33.35% acidity. 250 lb dms works lb .15 —
250-lb dms l.c.l works lb .15¾- —
Anhyd dms c.l works lb .18 —
dms l.c.l works lb .18¾ —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs 10-ton lots lb 13½- —
bgs smaller lots lb 14 - —
Sodium fluoride white 97% fib dms c.l works, frt. equald lb 1390- —
fib dms l.c.l works frt. equald lb 1430- —
Sodium formate bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 —
bgs. l.c.l works 100 lbs 8.65 —
Sodium gentisate 100 lb fib dms lb 5.50 —
Sodium gluconate refd dms. lb .94 —
Tech., dms., bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride powd dms. works lb 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 23¾ —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. 24¾ —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm lots lb .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade bgs c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
bgs l.c.l works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 200 lb dm lb 1.96 - —
Sodium lactate edible 60% chve., dms works lb 26¼ —
Sodium laurel sulfate dms c.l. dlvd lb 19 —
dms l.c.l dlvd lb 19½- .20¾
tanks dlvd lb 18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran bgs c.l works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse .. ton 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate bgs c.l works ton 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse .. ton 260.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton 273.50 - —
Sodium metallic bricks c.l. works lb 19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt alld lb 62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 .96
Cryst. dms. works, frt alld lb .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.75 - —
ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate 98% bgs. works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l. works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd zone 3 ..... 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd Zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Fex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31 and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .608 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms ..... lb .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 7.55 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —
Tech. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 —
bgs l.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate CP dms. lb .50 .65
Tech anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 —
dms. less than ton lots, works lb .337 —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb .13½ —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l. works. lb .14¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .37½ —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .38 - —
50-lb dms. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb .40 —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .44 —
10-lb cns. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb .46 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 -10.10
dms. c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb 52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks frt equald gal .31 .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
319°-348°F b.r. 16.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .32 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
362°-412°F b.r., 17.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aartial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .20 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 24°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
283°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 .28
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 65.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1478- .15
tanks ..... lb. .1278- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1428- .1450
tanks ..... lb. .1228- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
tanks ..... lb. .12¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms. works ..... lb. 65 .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns. ..... oz 80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls..... lb. .75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms..... lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1725- .1750
tanks ..... lb. .1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms..... lb. .1625- .1650
tanks ..... lb. .1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs..... lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs..... lb. .32 .34

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works | lb. | .01¼- | — |
| Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .05½- | — |
| Spruce oil, crns., dms. | lb. | 2.10 | 3.55 |
| Squill, white bls. | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| White powd. bbls., bxs | lb. | .17 | .20 |
| St John's bread, edible, bls | lb. | .14 | .16 |
| Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works | lb. | .767 | .777 |
| Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. | lb. | 1.02 | 1.03 |
| Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works | lb. | .963 | 1.459 |
| Stannous chloride hydrous, cryst., dms., works | lb. | .83½- | .84½ |
| Stannous sulfate, dms., works | lb. | 1.021 | 1.041 |
| Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.38 | — |
| paper bgs., l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.53 | — |
| Powd., paper bgs. c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.50 | — |
| paper bgs., l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.65 | — |
| Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher | | | |
| Starch potato dom (Idaho, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0635- | — |
| Maine, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06½- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York | lb. | .08¾- | .10 |
| Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| Starch, wheat, bgs | lb. | .08½ | .09 |
| Star root (see Helonias root) | | | |
| Stargrass root (see Aletris root) | | | |
| Stavesacre seed, bgs | lb. | .60 | .61 |
| Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs | lb. | .16 | .18½ |
| Single-pressed, bgs | lb. | .15½- | .18 |
| Triple-pressed, bgs. | lb. | .18¼- | .20¼ |
| Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine) | | | |
| Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York | gal. | .18 | — |
| tanks, western Pennsylvania | gal. | .16 | — |
| tanks, group 3 | gal. | .13375- | — |
| tankwagon, Boston | gal. | .20 | — |
| Chicago | gal. | .299 | — |
| Cleveland | gal. | .23¼- | — |
| Los Angeles, ex tax | gal. | .199 | — |
| Newark | gal. | .19 | — |
| New York | gal. | .19 | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .19½- | — |
| Pittsburgh | gal. | .19 | — |
| Stramonium leaves, bgs. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk | gram. | .0650- | .0675 |
| Streptomycin sulfate, bulk | gram. | .0650- | .0675 |
| Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib, dms | lb. | .84 | — |
| Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works | lb. | .35 | — |
| dms., 1-ton lots, works | lb. | .37 | — |
| Tech., dms., works | lb. | .19 | — |
| Strontium chromate, fib, dms., works | lb. | .49 | — |
| Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots | lb. | 3.57 | — |
| Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 12.00 | — |
| Strontium salicylate, NF, dms | lb. | 1.88 | — |
| Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works | ton. | 56.70 | 66.15 |
| Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP). | | | |
| Strophanthin K, bots | oz. | 25.00 | 25.50 |
| Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs | lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| Styrax gum, USP, cs. | lb. | 3.00 | Nom. |
| Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms, c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .17 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .1414- | — |
| Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk | lb. | .1263- | — |
| dms., c.l., t.l., same basis | lb. | .1512- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .1712- | — |
| Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index. | | | |
| Styrolyl acetate, bots | lb. | 1.23 | 1.45 |
| Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works | lb. | .93 | .75 |
| Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. | lb. | .0825- | — |
| Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .54 | — |
| Sugar (see Sucrose). | | | |
| Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works | lb. | .63 | .75 |
| 80-lb. ctns., spot | lb. | .67¼- | .7214 |
| Sulfabenzamide, dms | kilo. | 8.80 | 9.90 |
| Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms | kilo. | 9.00 | 10.10 |
| Sulfacetamide, USP, fib, dms | kilo. | 7.70 | 8.80 |
| Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib, dms | kilo. | 8.13 | 9.35 |
| Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms | kilo. | 23.35 | 24.45 |
| USP, powd., dms | kilo. | 22.60 | 23.70 |
| Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms | kilo. | 24.80 | 25.90 |
| Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms | kilo. | 5.50 | 6.60 |
| Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms | kilo. | 23.50 | 24.60 |
| Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms | kilo. | 24.80 | 25.90 |
| Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms | kilo. | 19.63 | 20.75 |
| Powd., dms | kilo. | 18.75 | 19.85 |
| Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works | 100 lbs. | 16.00 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works | 100 lbs. | 17.50 | 18.50 |
| 100 lbs. or more | lb. | 6.00 | — |
| gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works | 100 lbs. | 14.75 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works | 100 lbs. | 16.25 | 17.25 |
| Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms | kilo. | 3.05 | 3.50 |
| NF X, microcrystals, dms. | kilo. | 3.79 | 4.20 |
| NF X, powd., dms | kilo. | 2.85 | 3.30 |
| Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms | kilo. | 14.12 | 14.85 |
| Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .21 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .23 | — |
| Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins | kilo. | 15.45 | 16.55 |
| Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. | kilo. | 16.55 | 17.65 |
| Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. | kilo. | 5.50 | 6.05 |
| microcrystals, dms. | kilo. | 6.25 | 6.60 |
| Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. | kilo. | 8.08 | 8.49 |
| Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.45 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.30 | — |
| lump, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.90 | — |
| Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines | long-ton | 23.50 | — |
| Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports | long-ton | 25.00 | — |
| US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton | | 25.00 | — |
| Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower. | | | |
| Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos | long-ton | 24.00 | — |
| Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower. | | | |
| Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 6.15 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 6.50 | — |
| flour, light, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 4.75 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 5.75 | — |
| lump, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 4.45 | — |
| rolls, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 5.75 | — |
| salt block, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 4.65 | — |
| virgin block, bbls, mines | 100 lbs. | 4.70 | — |
| Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.55 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 3.80 | — |
| 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.05 | — |
| bbls, mines | 100 lbs. | 3.90 | — |
| refd., bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 4.40 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 5.55 | — |
| treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 4.10 | — |
| Sulfur dichloride, ref dms., c.l., works, frt equald | lb. | .04½- | — |
| ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .04 | — |
| Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| multi-unit cars, works | lb. | .0535- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .045 | — |
| Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. | lb. | .33 | — |
| Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald | lb. | .04½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .04 | — |
| Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| cbys., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.30 | — |
| tanks, works | ton. | 18.00 | — |
| Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 3.25 | — |
| cbys., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.55 | 3.35 |
| tanks, works | ton. | 22.35 | — |
| 98%, tanks, works | ton. | 32.50 | — |
| 99-100% tanks, works | ton. | 33.95 | — |
| CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .12¼- | — |
| consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .14¼- | .14¾ |
| 5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld | lb. | .16¼- | — |
| 5-pt. bots extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¼- | .18¾ |
| Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works | ton. | 25.00 | — |
| 40%, tanks, works | ton. | 29.00 | — |
| 65%, tanks, works | ton. | 39.50 | — |
| Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock | ton. | 205.00 | Nom. |
| 28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock | ton. | 200.00 | Nom. |
| Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. | | .90 | .93 |
| bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. | | .90 | .93 |
| Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. | | .98 | — |
| Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns. | lb. | 4.00 | 9.50 |
| USP, southern, cns. | lb. | 2.10 | 2.65 |

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| 2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. | lb. | 1.18 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| 2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | 1.24 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | 1.29 | — |
| Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 28.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 31.00 | 36.00 |
| Dom., fibrous, New York, 90.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works | ton. | 31.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| 99.95% micronized, bgs., works | ton. | 36.00 | — |
| ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 34.00 | 39.50 |
| Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 19.40 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines | ton. | 20.00 | 45.00 |
| Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .04¼- | .04⅛ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .02¾- | .03 |
| Dist., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .07¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .08 | .08⅛ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .06 | .06⅛ |
| Refd., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .06¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .07 | .07⅛ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .05½- | .06 |
| Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .10½- | .12 |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .11 | .12⅛ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .08½- | .10 |


**Here's why WEST END can answer an inquiry on your particular specifications immediately!**

When you require special data on a WEST END product and phone for information, the Sales Office Manager in Oakland with whom you speak can contact the plant at WEST END immediately. He talks by private wire teletype with the Technical Director and receives an authoritative answer immediately. It is relayed to you often while you are still on the phone.

WEST END 's Sales Office Manager sales representatives and plant executives work together as a team manning a system that is, in our opinion, uniquely outstanding in the chemical industry. Their confidence in the efficiency of this system is reflected in the enthusiastic, helpful and friendly manner in which they promptly serve you . . . our customers.

**WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY**
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1936 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH
SODIUM SULFATE
BORAX • HYDRATED LIME

Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works .. ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ..... ton 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- .13
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .13½- .16
tanks ..... lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless dms., c.l lb. .14½- —
dms l.c.l lb 15½- 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms .. lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage animal, feeding 9-11% ammonia New York, bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Animal, feeding 9 11% ammonia Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 - 2.01
Tech dms lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil dms. ..... lb 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs ex whse lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese first quality same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb dms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs ..lb. .40 - .44
Terpene hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate dms. ..... lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots .... gram. No prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram. No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine cms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms. l.c.l., t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
cms. c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine - sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., ot USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP reg., fib dms kilo 40.00 - —
USP ampule grade fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis. lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Tech, white cns ..... lb 1.40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms ..... lb 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms. ..... lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) ..... lb. .95⅜- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —

Titanium, dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jackonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols mixed NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry powd bots kilo. 30.50 - 32.00
33⅓ dry powd., bots ..... kilo. 40.65 - 42.50
o-Tolidine base dry kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.45 - —

### Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam cns. ..... lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar, indus., nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies .. gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades kgs works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam cs ..... lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms l.c.l. t.t.l. works lb .29 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. ..... lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd., bbls. ..... lb 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd.... lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l. works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots ..... lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E ..... lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald ... lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis .. ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane pure dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York .. lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram. .55 .58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 .32

## U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American bgs. works .. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works .. lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l. dlvd E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane USP dms t.l. t.o.b., works lb 65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ..... lb .35 - —
Indian bgs ..... lb .29 — —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd. 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech. dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 11.00 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 10.80 -11.00
whole tins ..... lb. 11.00 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs. works ..... lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 12.25 -15.50
Haitian, cs. ..... lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd .... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —

Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals, bot. 1.13 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.86 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .39¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether cyls., works lb. .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin $B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin $B_2$ (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin $B_{12}$, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of $B_{12}$ activity gram. 160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst $B_{12}$ with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin $D_2$, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

## W

Wahoo root, bark, bls ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African bls, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq. 45% tannin, bbls lb. 08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

### Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch wheat)
White lead (see Lead white)
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb 18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns .... lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.80

## X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —

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# U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

## *Historical Study Indicates That Chemist Creates Most Between Ages 30 and 34*

A recent study of 2,500 of the world's ablest chemists, now deceased, reveals that collectively these men did most of their important creative work between the ages of 30 and 34. Dr. Harvey C. Lehman of Ohio University, in reporting his findings in the May issue of Science magazine, says "The more brilliant the chemist, the earlier the age at which he gives genuine indications of his future greatness." " . . . after he has passed his thirties, the production rate for the most brilliant chemist's extremely important creative work tends to fall off both earlier and more rapidly than does the production rate for his own less brilliant output."

Dr. Lehman's data is drawn from 44 histories of chemistry written by German, French, American, English and Italian authors.

## Plan ACS Subdivision of Organometallic Chemistry

At the American Chemical Society meeting in San Francisco this past April, the Division of Inorganic Chemistry proposed that a Subdivision of Organometallic Chemistry be set up. Action was deferred due to the newness of the Division itself, but interest continues high and indications are that the Subdivision will be formed within the next few years.

In the meantime, a day-long organometallic symposium will be sponsored by the Cincinnati ACS section on October 29, and a second Symposium on Organometallic Chemistry has been planned for the April 1959 ACS Meeting in Boston. It is felt that the field is growing rapidly enough to warrant *consistent* presentation of papers on organometallics — compounds having metal to carbon bonds.

Probably the oldest and best known organometallic compounds are the Grignard rea-

MORE

## *Glass Fibers Improve Compression Properties Of Polyurethane Foams*

Studies now being conducted by a glass fiber producer and a supplier of urethane foam raw materials indicate that addition of 5% by weight of fiber to foam increases compression set, compressive strength and resilience. Also, per cent elongation is reduced — all without affecting density, porosity or resistance to humidity aging.

In these experiments, polyester-type urethane foams have been combined with glass fibers of various sizes to give varying results. It has been found that in cushioning, for example, 1/8-inch fibers eliminate "plateau" and cut hysteresis loss, while increasing compressive strength from 0.46 to 0.68 psi. For shock absorbers, 1/32-inch fibers give high hysteresis loss, high compressive strength and low per cent elongation.

## CPI Helps Its Own Baby Grow

### Employs More and More Polyethylene for Equipment, Packaging and Protection; Finds Toughness, Corrosion Resistance, Moisture Barrier Properties Most Valuable

One of chemistry's own products — polyethylene — is changing chemical shipping habits, cutting laboratory hazards and reducing plant maintenance headaches. With plenty of the plastic available — production reached 630 million pounds in 1957—engineers in the Chemical Process Industries are becoming polyethylene-minded. They are continually looking for, finding and developing new uses for this tough, corrosion-resistant, inexpensive resin within the industry.

**Shipping Chemicals in Polyethylene**

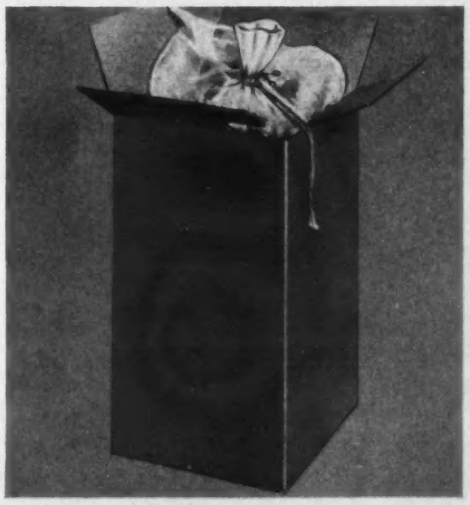
Chemical manufacturers are packing and shipping both solids and liquids in a wide variety of polyethylene packs and polyethylene-lined and coated containers. Combinations of flexible bag and cardboard box, for example, are being used to transport fluids from producer to chemical consumer — without losing a drop. Even polyethylene is shipped in polyethylene-coated bags. Increasing utilization of the resin is based on its moisture barrier characteristics, corrosion resistance, toughness, nonbreakable properties, light weight and low cost.

The government gave its blessing early in 1955, when the Interstate Commerce Commission approved shipment of nonregulated chemicals by road and rail in molded polyethylene drums. Last year these drums were OKed by the ICC for regulated products such as alcohols, acids and other corrosive liquids, sodium chlorite solutions and hypochlorite solutions.

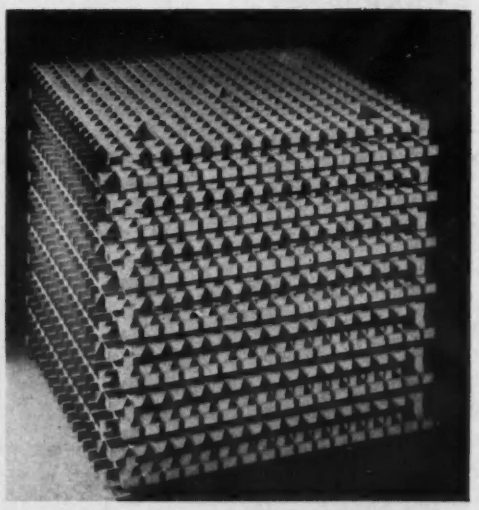
**Processing and Laboratory Equipment**

A glance through any catalog of laboratory ware these days reveals that polyethylene is replacing glass wherever possible, to cut down on breakage. And for corrosive service, the chemist can now obtain items such as valves, pumps, sink traps and blade stirrers molded of polyethylene. Among the most recent developments in laboratory equipment is the polyethylene fume hood, including stacks, fans

MORE



Package for liquid chemicals combines pinhole-free polyethylene bag and corrugated box.



Polyethylene grid packings for water cooling towers. (Photo courtesy Fluor Products)

Extra-wide polyethylene film can serve as a temporary protective cover for materials or equipment.

Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks works ton 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- .12
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .13½- .16
tanks lb. .11 - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless oms., c.l lb 14½- —
oms., l.c.l lb 15½- 17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage animal, feedin., c.l. 11% ammonia New York, bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
oms., smaller lots lb 1.96 2.01
Tech, dms lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb 7.50 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, nos., ex whse lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. 53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. 43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l., lo 230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, shipt lb 49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpene hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb 70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, bots gram. No prices
Testosterone propionate, USP gram. No prices
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, ens. dms. frt equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, cans., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .54½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms. l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
oms. c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks dlvd. E. of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks dlvd W of Denver lb .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., of USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo 40.00 - —
USP ampule grade fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis. lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, ens., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, ens. lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Tech, white ens lb 40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms lb 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95⅝- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .25½- —
ogs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —

Titanium, dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms. c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis bots kilo 166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo 148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 122.00 - —
25% dry powd. bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
33⅓% dry powd., bots kilo. 40.65 -42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

### Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene, coaltar, industr., nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. 70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs. to t.l lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb 78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine, 100 oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. works lb .29 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, or Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret., dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. frt alld, E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid, tech, dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 58
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 .32

## U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls. same basis lb .22½ .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08¼- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l. dlvd E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. (30 tons) dlvd E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms, t.l. f.o.b. works lb .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi, leaves, bls lb. .17 .19

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb 35 - —
Indian, bgs lb 29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb 69½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.00 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.80 -11.00
whole, tins lb. 11.00 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, ens. lb. 12.25 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Java, ens lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls. prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech, dms, c.l., works lb .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals, bot. 1.13 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls, works lb. .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½ —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram 07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin $B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
Vitamin $B_2$ (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin $B_{12}$, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of $B_{12}$ activity gram. 160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst $B_{12}$ with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin $D_2$, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

## W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq. 55% tannin, bbls lb. 08¼ .08¾
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

### Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat)
White lead (see Lead, white)
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb 18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, ens lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, ens lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, ens lb. 4.90 - 5.80

## X

Xylene, coaltar, industr., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —

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# U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

## *Historical Study Indicates That Chemist Creates Most Between Ages 30 and 34*

A recent study of 2,500 of the world's ablest chemists, now deceased, reveals that collectively these men did most of their important creative work between the ages of 30 and 34. Dr. Harvey C. Lehman of Ohio University, in reporting his findings in the May issue of Science magazine, says "The more brilliant the chemist, the earlier the age at which he gives genuine indications of his future greatness." " . . . after he has passed his thirties, the production rate for the most brilliant chemist's extremely important creative work tends to fall off both earlier and more rapidly than does the production rate for his own less brilliant output."

Dr. Lehman's data is drawn from 44 histories of chemistry written by German, French, American, English and Italian authors.

## Plan ACS Subdivision of Organometallic Chemistry

At the American Chemical Society meeting in San Francisco this past April, the Division of Inorganic Chemistry proposed that a Subdivision of Organometallic Chemistry be set up. Action was deferred due to the newness of the Division itself, but interest continues high and indications are that the Subdivision will be formed within the next few years.

In the meantime, a day-long organometallic symposium will be sponsored by the Cincinnati ACS section on October 29, and a second Symposium on Organometallic Chemistry has been planned for the April 1959 ACS Meeting in Boston. It is felt that the field is growing rapidly enough to warrant *consistent* presentation of papers on organometallics — compounds having metal to carbon bonds.

Probably the oldest and best known organometallic compounds are the Grignard rea-

MORE

## *Glass Fibers Improve Compression Properties Of Polyurethane Foams*

Studies now being conducted by a glass fiber producer and a supplier of urethane foam raw materials indicate that addition of 5% by weight of fiber to foam increases compression set, compressive strength and resilience. Also, per cent elongation is reduced — all without affecting density, porosity or resistance to humidity aging.

In these experiments, polyester-type urethane foams have been combined with glass fibers of various sizes to give varying results. It has been found that in cushioning, for example, ⅛-inch fibers eliminate "plateau" and cut hysteresis loss, while increasing compressive strength from 0.46 to 0.68 psi. For shock absorbers, 1/32-inch fibers give high hysteresis loss, high compressive strength and low per cent elongation.

## CPI Helps Its Own Baby Grow

### Employs More and More Polyethylene for Equipment, Packaging and Protection; Finds Toughness, Corrosion Resistance, Moisture Barrier Properties Most Valuable

One of chemistry's own products — polyethylene — is changing chemical shipping habits, cutting laboratory hazards and reducing plant maintenance headaches. With plenty of the plastic available — production reached 630 million pounds in 1957—engineers in the Chemical Process Industries are becoming polyethylene-minded. They are continually looking for, finding and developing new uses for this tough, corrosion-resistant, inexpensive resin within the industry.

**Shipping Chemicals in Polyethylene**

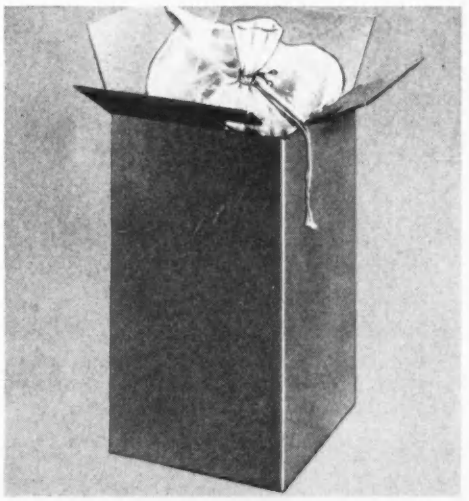
Chemical manufacturers are packing and shipping both solids and liquids in a wide variety of polyethylene packs and polyethylene-lined and coated containers. Combinations of flexible bag and cardboard box, for example, are being used to transport fluids from producer to chemical consumer — without losing a drop. Even polyethylene is shipped in polyethylene-coated bags. Increasing utilization of the resin is based on its moisture barrier characteristics, corrosion resistance, toughness, nonbreakable properties, light weight and low cost.

The government gave its blessing early in 1955, when the Interstate Commerce Commission approved shipment of nonregulated chemicals by road and rail in molded polyethylene drums. Last year these drums were OKed by the ICC for regulated products such as alcohols, acids and other corrosive liquids, sodium chlorite solutions and hypochlorite solutions.

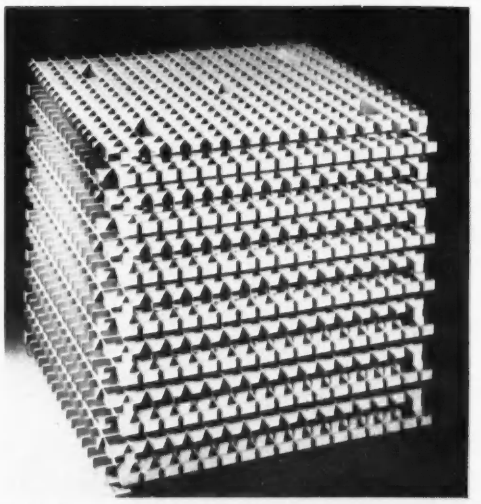
**Processing and Laboratory Equipment**

A glance through any catalog of laboratory ware these days reveals that polyethylene is replacing glass wherever possible, to cut down on breakage. And for corrosive service, the chemist can now obtain items such as valves, pumps, sink traps and blade stirrers molded of polyethylene. Among the most recent developments in laboratory equipment is the polyethylene fume hood, including stacks, fans

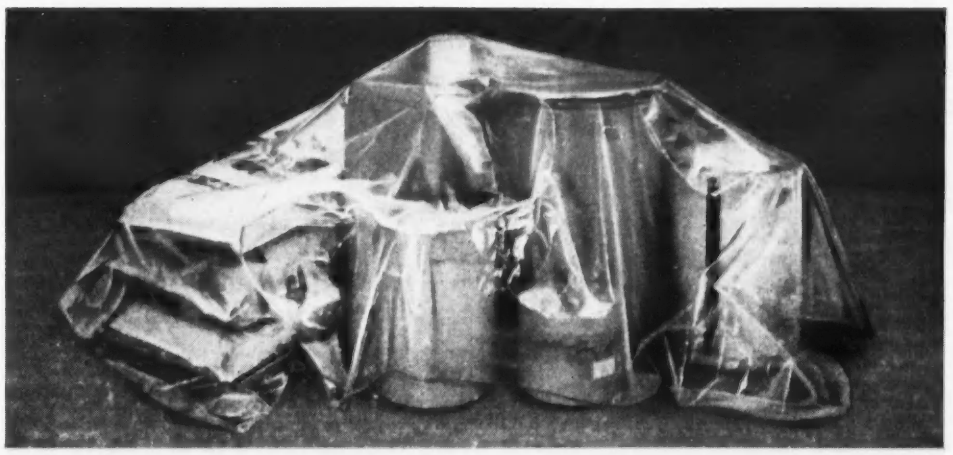
MORE



Package for liquid chemicals combines pinhole-free polyethylene bag and corrugated box.



Polyethylene grid packings for water cooling towers. (Photo courtesy Fluor Products)



Extra-wide polyethylene film can serve as a temporary protective cover for materials or equipment.

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August ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1958

CONTINUED

## *Polyethylene*

and fittings. Here a service life of at least 20 years is expected from the resin.

More and more, polyethylene is showing up in the chemical plant in process equipment for corrosion resistance. One chemical plant is using polyethylene pipe to carry brine between two processing units, and steel pipe coated on the outside with polyethylene has been developed for underground use.

Polyethylene has been bonded to steel as a lining for storage tanks, piping, tank cars, process vessels and tank trucks. It has been woven into filter cloths, molded into waste and drainage systems, pump bodies, cooling tower grids and packings.

### Polyethylene Film Gives Protection

Lengths of heavy-gauge, extra-wide polyethylene film are being employed in the chemical industry for all sorts of temporary situations and emergency problems. They are protecting equipment and bulk raw materials against dust and moisture in storage or transit, keeping personnel warm and dry during open air operations, providing temporary shelter after explosion or fire, lining ordinary vessels temporarily for corrosive service.

And the end is not yet in sight. Polyethylene producers are working constantly with engineers to use the resin's valuable properties more fully in the industry of its origin.

CONTINUED

## *Organo-Metallics*

gents (organomagnesium halides) and tetraethyl lead. Recently, complexes of aluminum, boron, tin, manganese and other metals have become important as catalysts, intermediates, additives and end products in plastics and resin manufacture, the jet aircraft field and a host of other industries.

Organosodium compounds are being used as an economic route to other organometallics. Prepared from alkyl or aryl halides and finely dispersed sodium, the organosodium compounds are reacted with metal halides or alkoxides to yield otherwise hard-to-make Grignards, and valuable compounds such as lithium alkyls, dibutyl aluminum chloride, triphenyl boron and dibutyl tin.

## Plant Demonstrates Ideal Handling of Bulk Sodium

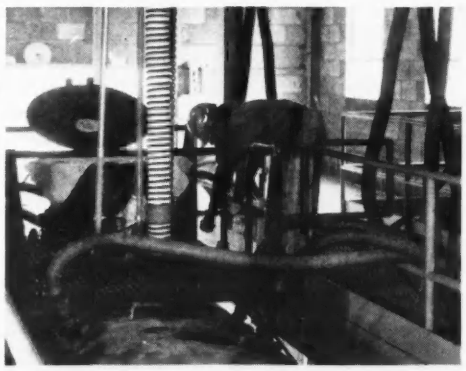
A model installation for receiving, pumping, filtering and storing tankcar quantities of sodium is now in operation at the zirconium plant of Mallory-Sharon Metals, Ashtabula, O.

This installation is designed to transfer two million pounds a year of metallic sodium — in 80,000-pound chunks — from tankcar to storage to process without contaminating the metal or bringing it into contact with any outside material. Here's how it works!

The railroad car, containing solid sodium under argon, is run into a receiving shed about 50 feet from the process building. Adjoining the shed are areas for oil storage, heating and pumping; sodium pumping, filtering and storage; and argon gas handling. Lines for argon, heating oil and molten metal connect the shed to these areas. The lines are attached to the car.

Hot oil is pumped to the tankcar heating coils, melts the sodium and heats it to 250°F. Argon is forced into the car to push the molten metal up into the sodium line, from which it is pumped electromagnetically through filters to storage. Complete instrumentation assures constant control of all variables.

The installation incorporates the most advanced techniques of sodium handling developed over the years by U.S.I. To help others working with large quantities of sodium, U.S.I. offers a booklet "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale."



**View of top of tankcar in shed shows connections for sodium, heating oil, argon. Sodium lines are heated via A.C. induction coils.**

## TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.*

**Isophthaloyl and terephthaloyl chlorides** of 98% minimum purity are now in pilot plant production. Suggested as raw materials for fibers, films, protective coatings. Claimed to have greater reactivity than corresponding acids. **No. 1380**

**Uses of permanent, non-electric magnetism in modern materials handling** and magnetic separation equipment described in new, 48-page, free booklet. Covers chemical, plastics, food, ceramics, textile, paper fields among others. **No. 1381**

**New adhesive for bonding polyethylene linings** to steel tanks and other surfaces is a one-part, self-vulcanizing material. Need for primers on metal or plastic is eliminated. Bonds are temperature-stable, remain flexible. **No. 1382**

**Microfilm storage** is the subject of a new American Standard, drawn up for the purpose of protecting microfilm against humidity, temperature, dust and gas. Inspection methods are included. Copies can be purchased. **No. 1383**

**Ethyl-di-n-propylthiolcarbamate,** a selective herbicide for most grassy weeds, has just been registered by the Dept. of Agriculture for use with crops such as beets, flax, corn, beans. Limited quantities are being offered for sale. **No. 1384**

**Three new synthetic polysulfide rubber caulking compounds** are available which are said to have 400 to 500% elongation, excellent weathering, water resistance, flexibility. Can be used on metals, wood, clay products, glass. **No. 1385**

**Proceedings of the 1957 Conference on Precautionary Labeling** have now been published as a 52 page book which can be purchased. Includes all papers presented plus a list of those who attended. **No. 1386**

**Glycol di-mercaptoacetate,** a new dithiol just introduced, can act as a cross-linking agent and monomer for special polymerizations by addition across ethylenic unsaturation, and by reaction with active halogen. **No. 1387**

**New non-flammable, cold solvent stripper for epoxy enamel coatings** is designed for many of the newer epoxies usually very difficult to remove. Coatings are rapidly wrinkled and detached from base metal, rather than dissolved. **No. 1388**

**Special 99% pure cetyl alcohol** is now on the market which is claimed to meet or exceed the high standards of the Toilet Goods Association. Lead content is said to be 1 ppm max., arsenic content 1 ppm max. as $As_2O_3$. **No. 1389**

## PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

### POLYETHYLENE RESINS

**PETROTHENE® 200 Series** — high quality resins for extrusion, injection and compression molding, film extrusion, paper coating, blow molding.

**PETROTHENE 300 Series** — special resins for electrical insulation use.

**PETROTHENE 560 Series** — black, compounded resins for pipe and mulch-film extrusion.

### OTHER PRODUCTS

**Heavy Chemicals:** Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate.

**Pharmaceutical Products:** DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

**Alcohols:** Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

**Organic Solvents and Intermediates:** Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P., Pelargonic Acid, and 2-Ethyl Heptanoic Acid.

**Animal Feed Products:** Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin $K_3$), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin $B_{12}$ Feed Supplements, Vitamin $D_3$, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

**U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.**
Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31½ • —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .31½ • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks same basis gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks same basis lb .38 • —

### Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

## Y

Yara yara oil, ens. ..... lb. 2.15 • 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.. lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb 42 42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb 19.00 -25.00

### Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins oz. 4.75 • 5.25

## Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lb lots or more, lb. .38 • —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .40 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ • —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 • —
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 5.15 • —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 • —
dms. l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
fib dms., l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms. smaller lots works..... lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, comi., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .14 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works..... lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld..... lb. .23½ • —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 • —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .10¼ • —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld..... lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ • —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15⅛ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .16⅛ • —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .16¾ • —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼ • —
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼ • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ • —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .17¾ • —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld..... lb. .17¼ • —
ctns. l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .18¼ • —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 • .45
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .47 • .48
Zinc resinate precip 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms. frt. alld. lb. .36¼ • —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ • .14
Zinc stearate, tech. USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 • —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 • .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran. dms., lb. .26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate dms. ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ • —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜ • —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½ • —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04⅛ • —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works lb. .04⅜ • —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝ • —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ • —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., $ZrO_2$, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 • 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 • —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .59 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ • —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 • —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60¼ • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% $ZrO_2$, bgs., works lb. .53 • .62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% $ZrO_2$, bgs., lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% $ZrO_2$, milled, bgs lb. .62 • .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ens., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½ • —

## Gen'l Aniline Moves Lab; Names Staff Head, Aids

General Aniline & Film Corporation has transferred the major section of the dyestuff and chemical division's technical laboratory to the company's central research laboratory in Easton, Pa. The technical lab was previously located in New York.

According to the New York firm, the laboratory will be integrated into an applications research and technical service function of the research department. At the same time, General Aniline named Dr. G .M. Gantz program manager for applications research and technical service.

Assistant managers also named were: Dr. J. L. Azorlosa, polymers and acetylene chemicals; L. Fusser, dyes and technical chemicals; Dr. F. E. Woodward, surfactants and other industrial chemicals; and Dr. J. P. Beiswanger, general exploratory applications research and technical service.

Dr. F. J. Gajewski, manager of process research and development at Linden, N. J., stated that applications research and technical service on pigments will be integrated with the pigment laboratory at Linden under the supervision of James Gannon, a member of the staff of Dr. Leon Katz, section manager of dyes and pigments.

## Surgical Instrument Workers Minimum Wage Set by Gov't

The prevailing minimum wage paid to workers in the surgical instruments and apparatus industry is $1.25 an hour, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has ruled. The ruling makes final a tentative determination made last April.

It means that effective September 1, workers in this industry engaged in work under government contracts amounting to $10,000 or more must be paid at least this level of wage. Beginners may be employed at a rate of not less than $1.15 an hour for a period of not more than 320 hours.

The determination replaces one that provided for a minimum of $1 an hour. Government purchases of surgical instruments and apparatus have run about $15 million annually. Approximately 9,000 production workers are employed in the industry.


*new synthetic wax*

# Kyrax A

*(Polyvinyl ester wax)*

**OUTSTANDING PROPERTIES**

- hard, white, water-insensitive
- soluble in hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, fluorocarbons
- good compatibility with other waxes and oils

Kyrax A, now commercially available for the first time, shows promise in a wide variety of applications, including:

- polishes for wood, metal, and leather
- coatings for paper and textiles
- aerosol wax formulations
- and as a mold release agent and plasticizer

Write for a sample and a copy of new technical bulletin PV-2.

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August ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1958

CONTINUED

## *Polyethylene*

and fittings. Here a service life of at least 20 years is expected from the resin.

More and more, polyethylene is showing up in the chemical plant in process equipment for corrosion resistance. One chemical plant is using polyethylene pipe to carry brine between two processing units, and steel pipe coated on the outside with polyethylene has been developed for underground use.

Polyethylene has been bonded to steel as a lining for storage tanks, piping, tank cars, process vessels and tank trucks. It has been woven into filter cloths, molded into waste and drainage systems, pump bodies, cooling tower grids and packings.

**Polyethylene Film Gives Protection**

Lengths of heavy-gauge, extra-wide polyethylene film are being employed in the chemical industry for all sorts of temporary situations and emergency problems. They are protecting equipment and bulk raw materials against dust and moisture in storage or transit, keeping personnel warm and dry during open air operations, providing temporary shelter after explosion or fire, lining ordinary vessels temporarily for corrosive service.

And the end is not yet in sight. Polyethylene producers are working constantly with engineers to use the resin's valuable properties more fully in the industry of its origin.

CONTINUED

## *Organo-Metallics*

gents (organomagnesium halides) and tetraethyl lead. Recently, complexes of aluminum, boron, tin, manganese and other metals have become important as catalysts, intermediates, additives and end products in plastics and resin manufacture, the jet aircraft field and a host of other industries.

Organosodium compounds are being used as an economic route to other organometallics. Prepared from alkyl or aryl halides and finely dispersed sodium, the organosodium compounds are reacted with metal halides or alkoxides to yield otherwise hard-to-make Grignards. and valuable compounds such as lithium alkyls, dibutyl aluminum chloride, triphenyl boron and dibutyl tin.

## Plant Demonstrates Ideal Handling of Bulk Sodium

A model installation for receiving, pumping, filtering and storing tankcar quantities of sodium is now in operation at the zirconium plant of Mallory-Sharon Metals, Ashtabula, O.

This installation is designed to transfer two million pounds a year of metallic sodium — in 80,000-pound chunks — from tankcar to storage to process without contaminating the metal or bringing it into contact with any outside material. Here's how it works!

The railroad car, containing solid sodium under argon, is run into a receiving shed about 50 feet from the process building. Adjoining the shed are areas for oil storage, heating and pumping; sodium pumping, filtering and storage; and argon gas handling. Lines for argon, heating oil and molten metal connect the shed to these areas. The lines are attached to the car.

Hot oil is pumped to the tankcar heating coils, melts the sodium and heats it to 250°F. Argon is forced into the car to push the molten metal up into the sodium line, from which it is pumped electromagnetically through filters to storage. Complete instrumentation assures constant control of all variables.

The installation incorporates the most advanced techniques of sodium handling developed over the years by U.S.I. To help others working with large quantities of sodium, U.S.I. offers a booklet "Handling Metallic Sodium on a Plant Scale."

**View of top of tankcar in shed shows connections for sodium, heating oil, argon. Sodium lines are heated via A.C. induction coils.**

## TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.*

**Isophthaloyl and terephthaloyl chlorides** of 98% minimum purity are now in pilot plant production. Suggested as raw materials for fibers, films, protective coatings. Claimed to have greater reactivity than corresponding acids. **No. 1380**

**Uses of permanent, non-electric magnetism in modern materials handling** and magnetic separation equipment described in new, 48-page, free booklet. Covers chemical, plastics, food, ceramics, textile, paper fields among others. **No. 1381**

**New adhesive for bonding polyethylene linings** to steel tanks and other surfaces is a one-part, self-vulcanizing material. Need for primers on metal or plastic is eliminated. Bonds are temperature-stable, remain flexible. **No. 1382**

**Microfilm storage** is the subject of a new American Standard, drawn up for the purpose of protecting microfilm against humidity, temperature, dust and gas. Inspection methods are included. Copies can be purchased. **No. 1383**

**Ethyl-di-n-propylthiolcarbamate,** a selective herbicide for most grassy weeds, has just been registered by the Dept. of Agriculture for use with crops such as beets, flax, corn, beans. Limited quantities are being offered for sale. **No. 1384**

**Three new synthetic polysulfide rubber caulking compounds** are available which are said to have 400 to 500% elongation, excellent weathering, water resistance, flexibility. Can be used on metals, wood, clay products, glass. **No. 1385**

**Proceedings of the 1957 Conference on Precautionary Labeling** have now been published as a 52 page book which can be purchased. Includes all papers presented plus a list of those who attended. **No. 1386**

**Glycol di-mercaptoacetate,** a new dithiol just introduced, can act as a cross-linking agent and monomer for special polymerizations by addition across ethylenic unsaturation, and by reaction with active halogen. **No. 1387**

**New non-flammable, cold solvent stripper for epoxy enamel coatings** is designed for many of the newer epoxies usually very difficult to remove. Coatings are rapidly wrinkled and detached from base metal, rather than dissolved. **No. 1388**

**Special 99% pure cetyl alcohol** is now on the market which is claimed to meet or exceed the high standards of the Toilet Goods Association. Lead content is said to be 1 ppm max., arsenic content 1 ppm max. as $As_2O_3$. **No. 1389**


## PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

### POLYETHYLENE RESINS

**PETROTHENE® 200 Series** — high quality resins for extrusion, injection and compression molding, film extrusion, paper coating, blow molding.

**PETROTHENE 300 Series** — special resins for electrical insulation use.

**PETROTHENE 560 Series** — black, compounded resins for pipe and mulch-film extrusion.

### OTHER PRODUCTS

**Heavy Chemicals:** Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate.

**Pharmaceutical Products:** DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

**Alcohols:** Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

**Organic Solvents and Intermediates:** Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P., Pelargonic Acid, and 2-Ethyl Heptanoic Acid.

**Animal Feed Products:** Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin $K_3$), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin $B_{12}$ Feed Supplements, Vitamin $D_3$, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works: | | | |
| Bayonne, N. J. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Baytown, Tex. | gal. | .31¼ | — |
| Charleston, S. C. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Chicago, Ill. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Houston, Tex. | gal. | .31¼ | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Providence, R. I. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Wood River, Ill. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .23 | — |
| 56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .33 | — |
| 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .40 | — |
| Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.25 | — |
| dms. l.c.l. same basis | gal. | 1.30 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.05 | — |
| b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.35 | — |
| dms. l.c.l. same basis | gal. | 1.40 | — |
| tanks same basis | gal. | 1.15 | — |
| Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works | lb. | .39 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .40 | — |
| tanks same basis | lb. | .38 | — |

### Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

## Y

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yara yara oil, cns. | lb. | 2.15 | - 3.05 |
| Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. | lb. | .27 | — |
| Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms | lb. | .47 | — |
| 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .52 | — |
| 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. | lb. | .56 | — |
| 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .60 | — |
| Torula, USP, dlvd | lb. | .18 | — |
| Yerba santa leaves bls. | lb | .40 | .42 |
| Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots | lb. | 19.00 | -25.00 |

### Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots | lb. | 28.00 | -40.00 |
| Madagascar, bots | lb. | No Stocks. | |
| Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. | oz. | 4.75 | - 5.25 |

## Z

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, | lb. | .38 | — |
| bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, | lb. | .40 | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .43 | — |
| Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. | lb. | .53 | — |
| Tech., dms., l.t.l., works | lb. | .29¾ | — |
| Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works | lb. | .23 | — |
| bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .25 | — |
| Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms | lb. | .42 | — |
| Precip., powd., dms. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 5.80 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 6.40 | — |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 5.15 | — |
| Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 10.70 | — |
| dms. t.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.20 | — |
| gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 11.45 | — |
| fib. dms., t.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.95 | — |
| Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .29 | — |
| Basic, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .34 | — |
| Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .55 | — |
| dms. smaller lots works | lb. | .57 | — |
| Zinc dust., comi., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .1360- | — |
| Pigment, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| bbls., t.c.l., works | lb. | .15 | — |
| Zinc fluoride, bbls., works | lb. | .49 | - .50 |
| Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .21½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. frt. alld | lb. | .23½ | — |
| Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis | lb. | .10 | — |
| Prime western slabs, New York. | lb. | .10½ | — |
| Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .27 | — |
| 10% Zn. dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .33 | — |
| Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works | lb. | .20 | — |
| Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .14½ | — |
| bgs. t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .15½ | — |
| leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. | lb. | .15½ | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½ | — |
| 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .15½ | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½ | — |
| Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld. | lb. | .16¼ | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¼ | — |
| red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| bgs. t.c.l. same basis | lb. | .16¼ | — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld. | lb. | .17¼ | — |
| ctns., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18¼ | — |
| Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher. | | | |
| Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms | lb. | .44 | - .45 |
| NF, powd., dms. | lb. | .47 | - .48 |
| Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .36¼ | — |
| Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works | lb. | .12½ | - .14 |
| Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., | lb. | .41 | — |
| Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., t.c.l. | lb. | .43 | - .46 |
| 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. | 100 lbs. | 8.75 | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E. | 100 lbs. | 9.75 | — |
| USP, gran., dms. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher. | | | |
| Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .2530- | — |
| Zinc undecylenate, dms. | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromates). | | | |
| Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.25 | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.85 | — |
| bbls., t.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.35 | — |
| Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. | lb. | .25½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, | lb. | .03¼ | — |
| bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .03½ | — |
| bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .04 | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04½ | — |
| bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works | lb. | .04½ | — |
| bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .04½ | — |
| bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .07½ | — |
| Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher. | | | |
| Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., $ZrO_2$, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works | lb. | .23 | — |
| Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works | lb. | 7.25 | - 9.00 |
| Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .45½ | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .48 | — |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | — |
| bgs., 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .59½ | — |
| bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .60 | — |
| bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .60½ | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .63 | — |
| Glass polishing grade, 94-97% $ZrO_2$, bgs., works | lb. | .55 | - .62 |
| Opacifier grade, 85-90% $ZrO_2$, bgs., | lb. | .27 | - .50 |
| Stabilized oxide, 91% $ZrO_2$, milled, bgs | lb. | .62 | - .85 |
| Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .35½ | — |

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- coatings for paper and textiles
- aerosol wax formulations
- and as a mold release agent and plasticizer

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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
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**Volume 174** **August 11, 1958** **No. 6**


## Antitrust Rap on Antibiotics

A press release from the Federal Trade Commission, which served as the basis for stories in the newspapers of Sunday, August 3, and for the lead article in last week's OPD, had to do with "Monopoly, Price-Fixing, Restraint of Trade." Specifically, it reported the issuance of complaint 211 on antibiotics. According to its opening paragraph, "Six leading makers of 'wonder drugs' were charged by the Federal Trade Commission yesterday with attempting to monopolize the nation's $330 million antibiotics industry and with fixing and maintaining 'arbitrary, artificial, noncompetitive and rigid' prices for these life-saving drugs."

Apparently the complaint with which the release had to do had grown out of a two-year investigation of the antibiotics industry, on which the commission issued a 361-page economic report, announced on the same date, with this conclusion:

> In its survey of the industry, the commission has taken note of any situations which might represent a conflict with the laws it enforces. Thus, certain patents have been handled in ways that may represent a conflict with the antitrust laws, instances of uniformity of bids and unusual rigidity of prices were observed, and the provisions of some term purchase contracts appeared to warrant further study with respect to differences in prices charged different buyers and to relationships established between the parties. All situations having a possible trade restraint aspect have been made the subject of a legal investigation by the commission since November, 1957.

Specifically, the FTC complaint has to do with tetracyclines on the alleged ground that "there was no real invention or novelty in the claims for the tetracycline patent and that the claims 'disclosed no patentable invention in view of the prior state of the art' at the time the initial application for it was filed."

Going into the industrial marketing background of the practices with which it was concerning itself, the commission said:

> One significant aspect of competitive rivalry in the antibiotics industry is the attempt of manufacturers to hold and increase their shares in the ethical drug market by product improvement, by product identification through trademarks, and by heavy promotional expenditures. A characteristic of the whole pharmaceutical industry is that selling costs represent a substantial part of the manufacturer's price. Costs and profits of distributors . . . must be added to arrive at the price paid by the physician or patient. This distributive margin appears to range from perhaps a third to a little over half of the price.

The public can get whatever impression it wants from that "analysis."

In this antibiotics case, as in all others under the expansively purposed, more expansively phrased, and most expansively interpreted "antitrust laws," it is impossible for anybody to make an impartial analysis of the charges, even though in this case he had perused the economic report with potentially interpretative results. The deplorable aspect of these complaints is the picture which the public is given of the respondent, with very strong implications that his guilt is most evident. Because the results of such cases are not in most instances convictions, they never get as much at 10 percent of the publicity space given in the public press to the FTC charge—and the impression got by the public from that charge as "big news" is permanent.

With all due regard for law and order, freedom of the press, and all such things, the particulars of such charges should not be made public in a manner which practically declares that the respondent is guilty, whatever may be the outcome of the judicial determination in the action.

With respect of the antibiotics case, one thing is certain: every member of the pharmaceutical industry and profession and of the several divisions of the drug trade should read that 361-page FTC economic report and keep it handy for useful reference. He is going to be asked a lot of embarassing questions from all sides. Helpful recognition has come from the American Pharmaceutical Association. Adequate, appropriate attention must be developed and displayed with reference to the significance of the FTC activities in connection with the annual antibiotics symposium scheduled by the Food and Drug Administration for October 15 to 17.

## Analyzing the Consumer

For those who have reached any stage in the progress of marketing recognition, or even consideration, of the basic economic position and potentialities of the consumer, there should be good news in the report that the buying habits of American families will be analytically discussed at a conference at the University of Michigan September 4 to 6. The event will be jointly sponsored by Consumer Behavior, Inc., and the Social Science Research Council committee on the family and economic behavior.

No details have yet been available with respect of the specfic topics of discussion, but the reputation of the sponsors is an assurance that what is discussed will be what should be known by those who "live off the consumer." It will help toward mutually promotive understanding if representatives of actual consumer groups or—perhaps still better—representative individuals are given at least a "you-have-the-floor" part in the discussions.

One of today's biggest problems with reference to what motivates a consumer is the determination of whether he—or she—is primarily or predominantly quality-minded or price-minded. That has a very strong influence upon the retail distributor—and he knows much about the relative prevalence of the two states of mind. Whatever may be his position in that regard, he cannot "sell" it to those who differ with him, especially if those customers are price-minded. There are among all consumer groups some potentialities for disposing of goods of better quality at higher prices. But, the turnover is not sufficient to appeal to the dealer, even one who may be quality-minded.

One of the big things in the consumer's mind when buying even something that he needs is the package. That factor has a widely varied appeal—but it is not so basically a matter of appearance as certain trends assumably imply. The major points are convenience of opening and serviceability in continued use, neither of which appears to be getting the attention which it deserves in any consideration of "economic behavior."

As one who has had some varied acquaintance among the people of several sections of that state, this writer suggests that the business school faculty at the University of Michigan make a grassroots contribution to the analysis of consumer habits by circularizing those people through local newspapers for remarks on "What I don't like about what I have to buy."

## A Good Look at the Latins

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower has successfully completed the touring part of his mission to Central America, where he represented his brother, the President, in very satisfactory official contacts and the people of the United States very commendably in his contacts with the peoples of the countries which he visited. The primary purpose of his visits was the promotion of goodwill—not unilaterally. Fundamentally, that called for careful, impartial, informative fact-finding, for which he was especially well qualified by his openmindedness.

The more important part of Doctor Eisenhower's mission remains to be performed. He must analyze the factual data which he has collected. He must get adequate fully capable advice and assistance in their evaluation. He must convey the resulting findings and conclusions to the government of the United States and to its people, with all their political, commercial, and social pertinences in connection with the economic relationships of the western hemisphere. In the preparation of the foundation for the report which he will make on his mission, Doctor Eisenhower intends to confer with the President, the Vice-president, various members of the cabinet, and representatives of the financial agencies of the government. It is highly desirable—and necessary—that there be participation in those conferences, or in complemental others with special objectives, by properly selected representatives of the financial, producing, processing, and marketing divisions of this country's private enterprise. The relations of the United States with the other nations of the Western hemisphere will best be constructed on a people-to-people basis.

Doctor Eisenhower has said that he will make suggestions for "policy and program improvements" encompassing:

1. The imperative need for bankable loans—not grants—in every country I visited.

2. The response which I believe the United States should make to the appeal of the Latin-American nations for more stable relationships between raw-commodity prices and the prices of manufactured products.

3. The urgent and immediate need to bring about throughout the hemisphere a clear, accurate understanding of United States policies, purposes, programs, and capabilities.

It must be recognized and accepted by all who are properly interested in the desirability and potentialities of better relations between the United States and Latin America that the understanding proposed in Doctor Eisenhower's third topic has to do with commercial and social "policies, purposes, programs, and capabilities" as well as, and no less than, with those which are political. It must be accepted also that the need for such understanding is no less on the part of the United States than it is on that of any country in Latin America—but in the opposite direction. There have been several reports from other parts of the world in recent weeks on the lack of proper understanding or knowledge of the people of the United States, their policies, programs, and practices, in Russia, for example—and in Britain. That lack is not so big as is that in the United States with reference to the peoples of other countries. The difference is that those peoples apparently desire to know Americans better; while the latter "don't give a damn" about them.

The biggest need on both sides of the people-to-people relations of the western hemisphere is for openmindedness comparable to that with which Doctor Eisenhower looked upon the reactions which he sensed, as well as those he met, in his conversations in Central America. He learned, for one thing, that the Latins are a proud people——justifiably so—and that, as such, they do not relish being treated like panhandlers or poor relations. That is why he commendably suggests that the financial assisting of them be by way of loans, not grants. It will be still more in keeping with the needs and desserts of the case if those loans are of the nature of business investments by private enterprise.

When Doctor Eisenhower's final—"brief" he called it—report on his mission has been presented, its suggestions should be discussed with that purpose in mind at conferences of all divisions of this country's business structure.

## *Washington Talks It Over*

**Gov't Putting In Overtime Making Soviet Scientific Literature Available to US Researchers; Info Center Also in the Cards.**

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

With the appropriation by congress of funds for this special purpose, the government is rapidly stepping up its services of supplying American science and industry with access to translations of a large amount of Soviet technical information.

Last week, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks announced that a Foreign Technical Information Center is being established in the department for the sole purpose of making translations of the Soviet documents available. Also last week, the National Science Foundation announced that 60,000 pages a year of key Soviet scientific and technical journals are now available in English translation.

The new information center in the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce will not do any translating, but will operate solely as a centralized place to acquire the translations as they become available. Its services include publication of abstracts of all articles appearing in 141 Soviet technical journals, translations of important sections of Russia's own abstract journal, and a semimonthly review of various areas of Soviet science compiled by the Central Intelligence Agency.

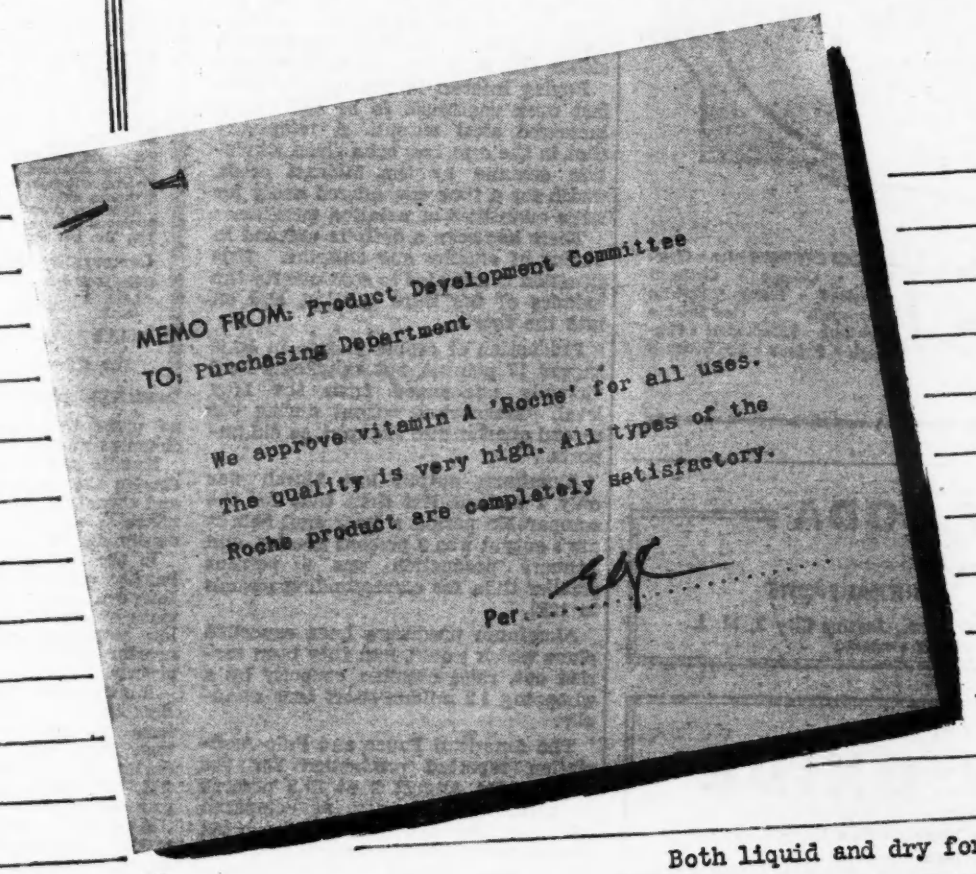
Abstracts of each issue of the 141 journals may be purchased from OTS on a subscription or single issue basis, as may CIA's "Scientific Information Report." The various sections of the Russian abstract journal, "Referativnvy Zhurnal," will be sold initially by single issues, but subscriptions may be offered later.

In releasing a compilation of translated Russian journals, the Science Foundation indicated that there are now in print fifty-three English editions of Russian journals, four extensive series of translated Russian abstracts of scientific papers, and four series of partial translations of important Russian journals.

### Margarine Is Still Gaining Ground

The switch by the consuming public from butter to margarine seems to be continuing. Per capita consumption of margarine this year is expected to exceed butter consumption for the second year in succession, says the Department of Agriculture.

The department estimates apparent civilian per capita consumption of margarine in this country this year will reach 8.8 pounds, representing a new all-time high for the vegetable oil spread which, last year, was consumed at the record rate of 8.6 pounds per person.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Sulfate, dms., works .....lb. .924 • .944
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aromatic)
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reg., 70%, aqu
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Soybean meal, 44%,
protein, chemically
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Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 • .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls .....lb. .75 • —
imp., bls .....lb. 1.25 • —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾• —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼• —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½• —
Squill, white, bls .....lb. .17 • .19
powd., 1 bls., bxs .....lb. .18 • .21
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Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .732 • .762
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## T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.30 • 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 • —

solid, dms., works .....lb. .70 • .80
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .61 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .64 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 • .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist .....gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 • —
Geneva (Utah .....gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —

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# Heavy Chemicals

Lithium hydroxide monohydrate was boosted sharply last week by its three producers. Aluminum metal was uniformly higher, as other makers went along with the producer which initiated the price increase the previous week. Although calcined alumina and aluminum hydrate prices had been advanced earlier, there was no indication last week that aluminum and sodium fluorides would be changed. Both the latter chemicals are products of the aluminum industry. There has been no change in bauxite, either, and none is expected at present.

Buying interest in the mineral acids last week continued to be spurred by increased steel output. A temporary shot in the arm had been given alkylation demand by the Mideast crisis, which for a time engendered needs for large quantities of aviation gasoline.

There has been a definite uptrend in buying of alkalies and chlorine. This situation is expected to continue for the balance of the third quarter, and on into the fourth.

Production of copper sulfate in June sagged 17 percent, but shipments held virtually unchanged from the May level. Magnesium output during the second quarter also slumped, as did imports.

Aluminum output last March was only 1 percent less than that for the comparable period a year ago. February's output was 2 percent greater, and January production was 5 percent smaller than for corresponding periods in 1957.

Aluminum producers have cancelled plans which would, had they been carried out, raise alumina capacity by a whopping 1.2 million short tons annually.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 2 at 87.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.5 percent for the previous week, and 89.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

Aluminum, 7/10c. per lb.
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, 17c. per lb.
Mercury, $2 per flk.

**Reduced**

Potassium stannate, 3/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 4/10c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104.72 | 104.66 | 104.61 | 103.96 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Acids

**Chromic**—There has been an upturn in sales of chromic acid during the past week. This is ascribed to real and anticipated needs of the automobile industry as it prepares for 1959 model production.

**Hydrochloric**—Demand, while not at last year's levels, continues to pick up in many consuming industries. The continually rising rate of steel production, in particular, has given some backbone to this market.

**Hydrofluoric**—Interest remains active for fluorinated propellents and refrigerants. Stainless steel inquiry turned more active last week, as ordering for new automobile production increased.

**Nitric**—Upturns in steel and stainless steel have caused improvement in this market. Other end uses, with the exception of fertilizer, also showed an increase in demand last week.

**Phosphoric**—The bulk of this material moves into plant and animal feed applications. Inquiry for agricultural use has been slow. However, food grade acid has been moving fairly well for industrial and beverage needs.

**Sulfuric**—Steel has assisted the rebound in sulfuric acid sales during the past few weeks. Producers expect demand to improve further, now that plant vacation shutdowns are about over.

Steel production rose last week to an estimated 1,611,000 tons, or 59.7 percent of capacity, from last week's actual production of 1,561,000 tons, or 57.8 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

While the rate of steel production continues to improve, last week's estimated output was considerably below the 2,043,000 tons produced during the corresponding week of 1957.

## Bases and Salts

**Aluminum Chemicals**—Recently instated higher prices for calcined alumina and aluminum hydrate were made firmer last week as other aluminum producers went along with the 7/10-cent increase in prices for aluminum pig and ingot.

So far, there has been no word on other aluminum chemicals, including aluminum fluoride. A producer of aluminum who also makes sodium fluoride says it has no plans to change the price of that chemical at this time.

Bauxite prices continue without change, despite the increase in aluminum metal and chemicals. OPD quotes bauxite f.o.b. mines at a range of $7 to $10 per ton, depending on quality.

In the first quarter of 1958, domestic bauxite output declined to 299,527 tons long dry, only slightly down from the previous quarter's 301,893 tons, but well below output of 368,705 tons in the first quarter of 1957, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Imports for consumption during the first quarter dropped to 1,925,248 tons from the previous quarter's 2,106,548 tons. Total new supply for consumption during the first quarter declined to 2,224,775 tons from 2,408,441 tons the previous quarter.

Aluminum producers, reassessing the market situation, have dropped plans for alumina plants which, if carried out, would have added a strapping 1.2 million short tons of alumina annually to industry capacity.

The steady maintenance of bauxite prices is expected to have a stabilizing influence on aluminum sulfate, chloride and similar products which use chemical grade ore as a raw material.

Aluminum sulfate inquiry for use in the paper industry continues to improve, in accord with steadily rising paper output. Water treatment demand also continues active, owing to wet weather and the need for settlement in reservoirs.

**Caustic Soda**—Domestic demand for nearly all end uses continues to rise. Producers expect further gains during the balance of the quarter.

The current export market is said to be favorable to the American producers, particularly in Brazil, the largest Latin American consumer of caustic.

Reason for the firming of export prospects is that dollars, while not in plentiful supply, are more readily available on the agio in Brazil.

The agio (auction) is an exchange dealing in foreign currencies, the bidding for which determines the granting of export certificates.

For instance, it is pointed out that at times when the British pound is in a better supply, and therefore more available for purchase of imported materials, business in caustic soda naturally tends toward the British market.

At present, dollars are in better shape than other currencies of caustic soda producing nations. Hence, business is drifting in the direction of United States producers.

The price at export of caustic soda, $3.25 plus 5 percent, f.a.s., is therefore considered firm—and as long as things work favorably on the agio, business should improve.

However, suppliers here point out that the agio is hypersensitive, and any of a number of factors could shift trade in other directions. They're hoping present conditions hold up.

**Chlorine**—There has been a gradual upturn in demand during the third quarter. This trend is expected to hold for the rest of the year. Producers would like to sell more, however.

**Copper Sulfate**—Output in June plummeted 17 percent, to 4,080 tons, from 4,912 tons in May, and with the exception of March, was the lowest of the year, the Bureau of Mines reports.

# What's your toughest problem on magnesium compounds?

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## Heavy Chemicals

Shipments in June of 4,664 tons—virtually unchanged from the May total of 4,628 tons—were nonetheless 600 tons more than production.

As a result, stocks dropped 10 percent, to 4,700 tons in June from 5,228 tons in May. Inventories were sufficient for one month's needs at the June rate of shipments.

**Lithium Hydroxide**—Monohydrate lithium hydroxide was raised by 17c. per pound last week, newly quoted at 72c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed, and 73c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Jump in price was attributed to higher costs of raw material, labor and processing. Earlier, the price had been hacked to 55c. per pound (OPD, 12/16/57).

Other lithium chemicals, including carbonate, were expected to continue without change. However, some in the industry pointed out that the entire market bears close watching as a result of the increase in hydroxide.

**Soda Ash**—Demand was better last week than during the previous week. Furthermore, producers expect a continued rise in buying as the quarter progresses.

A revival of interest in the automotive industry, it is pointed out, should account for good quantities of flat glass, of which dense ash is a major component. The beverage and canning industry container business has also been good.

Light ash sales are expected to be helped by improved production rates in phosphorous compounds and aluminum.

**Sodium Silicofluoride** — Supplies still continue well in excess of inquiry. It is expected that this position will remain unchanged until more cities come into the water fluoridation picture.

**Sodium Sulfate** — Paper mills have gained impetus during the last few weeks, and as that industry recovers from vacation shutdowns during the forepart of August, demand for saltcake is expected to continue to improve.

The current business readjustment, while effecting a decline in paper and board production, has diverted emphasis from production to market research, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The decline in paper and board production in the first five months of this year is 4.5 percent below the comparable period in 1957, BDSA says.

During June, however, signs of improved demand for paper and board have been reported by mills.

**Tin Salts**—With lower metal, potassium stannate declined to 75.5c. to 82.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.8c. to 66.8c.; stannic chloride, 76.7c. to 77.7c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 96.5c. to $1.459; hydrous crystals, 83½c. to 84½c.; and sulfate, $1.021 to $1.041.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—Other producers joined in the 7/10c. per pound price increase initiated by a producer the previcus week, and metal was uniformly quoted at 24.7c. per pound, pigs, and 26.8c. per pound, ingots, 10,000-pound lots, freight equalized.

Output of primary aluminum rose to 134,019 tons in March, 10 percent above the 121,980 tons put out in February. The increase was due strictly to the longer monthly period. At that, March output was only 1 percent below production for the corresponding month in 1957.

**Copper** — Market continued unchanged at 26½c. per pound, spot, primary producers' metal last week. World markets eased as the mideast crisis grew less intense.

**Magnesium**—Production, which has been off during most of this year, continued to slump during the second quarter. Bureau of Mines says output during the quarter was 7,025 tons.

This was 5,008 tons below first quarter production. Total output for the first six months was 19,058 tons, less than half the quantity produced during the first half of last year.

Producers' shipments of primary magnesium during the first six months of 1958 amounted to 16,039 tons—a drop of 52 percent below shipments for the first half of 1957.

**Mercury** — Market continued strong. Metal was quoted last week at $235 to $239 per 76-pound flask, spot.

**Tin**—Market moved in a narrow range, and was quoted Friday at 95⅜c. per pound, spot, for Straits metal.

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## Agricultural Chemicals Unit Planning Meeting in Canada

The latest problems confronting the agricultural chemical industry will be aired at the annual meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, scheduled for September 15-17 at the Fort Garry hotel, Winnipeg.

The keynote address will be given on the opening day by J. H. Elliott, president of the association.

The program on the second day will start with a symposium on new developments in agricultural chemicals. These papers will be presented:

"New Chemicals in Weed Control,' by Prof. L.H.J. Shebeski, of the plant science division of the faculty of agriculture and home economics of the University of Manitoba; "New Developments in Insecticides," by W.B. Fox, director of chemical development for Chipman Chemicals, Ltd., Winnipeg, and "New Developments in Fungicides and Seed Dressings," by Dr. W.E. Sackston, officer in charge of the botany and plant pathology division, Seience Service, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Fort Garry.

A panel discussion will follow with D.M. McLean as chairman. He is director of the agricultural department of Pioneer Grain Company, Ltd. The panel will concern itself with problems seen by various segments of the agricultural chemical industry.

**Panelists Named**

R. B. Marr, general manager of Naugatuck Chemicals, Ltd., Elmira, Ont., will represent the manufacturer. A. Lindenberg, of Lindenberg Bros., Brandon, Man., will speak for the distributor, and R.H. Painter, livestock insect liaison officer of the veterinary and entomology unit. Science Service, C.D.A. Lethbridge, Alta., will represent the extension worker. The point of view of the farmer will be presented by E.L. Lawrence, of Lilyfield, Man.

The luncheon speaker will be Prof. J.C. Gilson, of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, faculty of agriculture, University of Manitoba. He will speak on "The Western Farmer's Dilemma."

The banquet speaker that evening will be Duff Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.

On the third day there will be three speeches. They will be: "New and Proven Sales and Advertising Technics Applicable to Agricultural Chemicals," by J. Burke-Gaffney, of Cockfield, Brown & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; "Weather Forecasting and Its Applications to Agriculture," by Dr. B.M. Currie, of the physics department of the faculty of arts and sciences of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., and "The Petro-Chemical Industry in Western Canada and Its Relationship to Agricultural Chemicals," by G.H. Nielsen, of the department of public relations, Canadian Petroleum Association, Calgary, Alta.

## Norwich Granted Injunction In Medicine Coloring Case

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N.Y., has been granted an injunction restraining Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, N.Y., from simulating the pink color of Norwich's "Pepto-Bismol" in Sterling's "Pepsamar," or, if the pink color is continued, Sterling must distribute its product in a container concealing the color.

In the decision, United States District Judge Stephen W. Brennan said, " . . . we inevitably come to the conclusion that Sterling is competing unfairly. Its admitted intention is to simulate "Pepto-Bismol" as nearly as the law would allow."

Judge Brennan noted that Norwich has been producing and selling "Pepto-Bismol" continuously since about 1900 and has been using the name "Pepto-Bismol" since early in 1919. "It is fair to say," the decision notes, "that in the advertising . . . the pink color of the "Pepto-Bismol" has been emphasized."

Sterling introduced its pink-colored new "Pepsamar" in 1955 and Norwich brought suit in February, 1956, charging unfair competition and seeking injunctive relief.

## *Trade Act Outlook*

*—Continued from page 5*

for tariff reductions to be negotiated in the final year and the reductions will not become effective until 1964.

Another provision of the compromise is for a congressional review of Presidential orders which do not follow recommendations of the Tariff Commission in escape-clause cases. This is the house provision that states that congress may, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, overrule the President in escape-clause cases whenever he fails to grant the relief recommended by the commission.

This provision was eliminated from the bill in the senate when the finance committee adopted the more restrictive Kerr proposal. When the latter was defeated on the senate floor, however, the senate version of the bill then contained nothing by way of a check on the President's authority to ignore the commission. It was at the insistence of Rep. Amie Forand of Rhode Island that the house version with its veto authority was restored to the bill.

Another section of the final bill adopts the senate amendment to the national security clause which requires the President to consider the impact of imports on individual industries regardless of whether they may be part of the defense mobilization potential.

## American Potash Enlarges Its Defense Programs Dep't

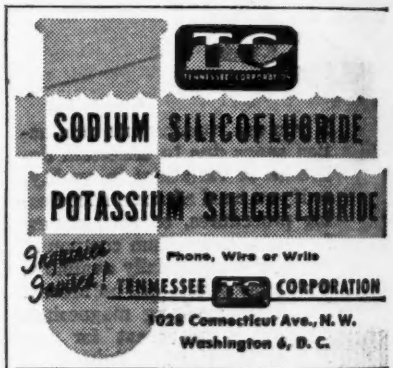
American Potash & Chemical Corporation has enlarged its defense programs department as part of the company's steadily expanding activities in the national defense situation, according to an announcement by Peter Colefax, AP&CC president.

James S. Murray, formerly vice-president of the company's Lindsay Chemical Division at West Chicago, Ill., has been appointed director of the Washington, D. C., office of American Potash & Chemical Corporation.

Herbert W. Yeagley, previously AP&CC Washington representative, has been appointed director of defense programs and will headquarter at the main office at Los Angeles.

Theodore A. Jones, formerly assistant to George Wheaton, AP&CC vice-president in charge of defense programs, has been named Washington representative to assist Mr. Murray.

All AP&CC defense programs department activities will continue under the direction of Mr. Wheaton, located at Los Angeles.

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## Tidewater Oil Completes Water Purifying Facility

A new plant to purify water for use in high pressure steam boilers has been completed at the Avon refinery of Tidewater Oil Company, forty mies northeast of the company's San Francisco headquarters.

Designed to treat 667 gallons of water a minute, the new plant will run continuously to further purify the water supplied to its by an already-existing water clarifying and filtering plant on the grounds of the 114,000 barrel-per-day refinery.

## USI Completes Plant For 'Morea' at Anaheim

U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, has completed a "Morea" liquid feed premix plant at Anaheim, Calif.

USI, which is a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, will ship "Morea" premix concentrate to Pacific coast mixer-distributors, who blend the liquid product for sale to beef cattle and sheep feeders and also to dairy farmers.

"The many important livestock and dairying areas situated throughout the West have made it imperative to create a western source of supply for 'Morea' premix," USI explained. Prior to this time the product has been shipped to the west from midwestern plants.

Besides molasses, the finished "Morea" supplement contains urea nitrogen, ethanol, phosphoric acid and essential trace minerals. Ethanol in the liquid feed acts as a hydrogen donor to speed up rumen fermentation and improve cellulose digestion. This enables cattle and sheep to consume additional roughage.

## Foster D. Snell, R. S. First Survey European Technics

Two consultants, Foster D. Snell, Inc., and Robert S. First, have organized a survey on European process and product technology that will be offered on a subscription basis.

The project will involve the chemical, plastics, and pharmaceutical industries in eight European countries: England, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Sweden and Switzerland.

Requiring approximately a year to complete, the project will yield a report of the products and processes available for license, the raw material involved, the US market potentials (when available) and discussion of the economic-technical feasibility of the project in the American scene.

## Obituaries

### Kenneth Cooke Brownell

Kenneth Cooke Brownell, chairman of the board of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died August 4 in that city. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Brownell joined American Smelting in 1927. He advanced through the ore purchasing and sales departments to vice-president in 1936, executive vice-president in 1947 and president in 1949. He was elected board chairman and chief executive officer in April of last year.

Among other affiliations, Mr. Brownell was a director of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

**Thomas J. Piersall,** an engineer for Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., died in that city on August 3. He was thirty-four years old.

**Lee M. Porter,** Boston regional trade sales manager for the finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died August 5 in Wellesley, Mass. He was fifty years old. Mr. Porter had been with duPont since 1935.

**H. Mart Smith,** formerly associated with Smith, Weihman Company, New York, died August 5 in San Carlos, Calif. He was eighty years old. Mr. Smith retired in 1949. Previously he had been head of the vegetable oils department of W. R. Grace & Co.

**Ernest K. Speiden,** former president of Speiden-Whitfield Company, New York, died August 2 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Speiden had been president of the company for twenty-five years and retired four years ago.

**Dr. George H. Tomlinson,** a former vice-president of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., died August 2 in Montreal, Canada. He was seventy-eight years old. Dr. Tomlinson, a research chemist, had been responsible for development of new processes in the liquefication of gases and the manufacture of alcohol and chemical wood pulp.


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# Agricultural Chemicals

Marketers of pesticide chemicals are winding up what they call a "good" season but a "rough" one. Adverse influences were many. To begin with, a long stretch of wet and cold this Spring squeezed the buying period into fewer weeks than normal. As a result, competition was intensified and as the season wore on it became increasingly difficult to meet delivery dates and service accounts, generally, it was said. Then too, large inventory carry-overs from the preceding year were another thorn in the side of producers, and contributed further to making pesticide chemicals more or less a buyers' market.

Price sniping was not infrequent during the height of the season in late May and June, according to diverse reports. Official postings were impervious to change, however, with two notable exceptions. Methyl parathion declined 7 cents per pound in mid-June, BHC ¾ cents per pound a month later. The former price change, the second for this material within three months, was mainly in response to pressures exerted by cheaper imported material. But the BHC reduction was the result of a combination of factors; among them, advocation by state agriculture departments of a higher gamma unit content BHC formulation, the cutback in cotton acreage due to Soil Bank deposits, and stiff competition from other cotton pesticides.

The hope is now that there will be a nice long Indian summer to clear retail shelves of pesticide formulations now conspicuously on hand. This would partially insure earlier and better demand next season.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108.33 | 108.33* | 109.80 | 110.73 |

* Revised

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Animal and Plant Foods

**Ammonium Nitrate**—Production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in May declined to 167,122 tons from 208,512 of the previous month, and 203,062 of May, 1957. Stocks held by producing plants the last day of May totaled 166,995 tons, considerably below the 220,618 tons of April 30, according to statistics issued by the Census bureau.

**Ammonium Sulfate**—The Census bureau reported output of synthetic ammonium sulfate climbed from 97,603 tons in April to 104,410 in May. The same month in 1957 production was measured at 101,006 tons. Stocks remaining at producing plants as of May 31 totaled 23,717, compared with 28,515 tons on hand thirty days earlier.

Output of byproduct sulfate reached 49,198 tons in May, up from 48,793 of the preceding month. But due to the still subnormal rate of steel production, it did not approach the 83,298 ton output of May, 1957. Inventories at month's end amounted to 18,236 tons against 21,676 of April.

**Animal Proteins**—Limited production of meat as well as strong feed trade demands has jacked up animal blood and tankage prices. The former material was quoted last week at $7 per unit ton, New York, and $8, Chicago, while the latter brought $7.25 and $8.50 at the same markets.

Hoofmeal, which gets into mixed fertilizers and also fills certain industrial requirements, advanced 25c. to $6.25 per unit ton recently, in sympathy with price increases posted for other meat by-product materials, a dealer here reported.

Bonemeal remains unchanged at $65 per ton. Demand is slight.

Fishmeal and fishscrap prices advanced $2, to $135 and $131 per ton respectively, during the past week. A trade source said that limited supplies were meeting good demand, describing the market for these materials as having a steady undertone.

Imports of fishmeal for both feed and fertilizer usage during the first two months of 1958 amounting to 18,915 tons more than doubled those of the corresponding period in 1957, US Fish and Wildlife Service reported. The government agency also mentioned that peak production normally occurs during the third quarter and that imports should decline correspondingly at that time.

**Castor Pomace**—Current price is $37.50 per ton, recently revised from $40. Demand is slow, supplies long.

**Sodium Nitrate** — Buying for late top dressing of vegetables, primarily, continues on a modest scale, it was reported last week. Otherwise, demand has slowed to the normal summer pace.

Prices are considered firm. Action changing the established pattern is regarded as unlikely despite the tendency to lower prices in other sectors of the agricultural chemicals market.

**Superphosphate** — May production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 232,495 short tons, compared with April, 1958, output of 241,668 tons, the Commerce department reported.

Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 170,781, a decline of 27 percent from the volume shipped during the preceding month. Stocks held by producing plants as of May 31, measured 267,178 tons, 3 percent less than those held a month earlier.

### Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: April

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

| | | April | March |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPORTS** | | | |
| Ammonium nitrate | lbs. | 14,673,399 | 2,682,170 |
| Ammonium sulfate | lbs. | 70,917,748 | 53,526,262 |
| Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur | lbs. | 7,641,974 | 7,324,709 |
| Phosphate rock | tons | 296,885 | 213,303 |
| Potassium chloride | tons | 49,510 | 51,204 |
| Superphosphate, normal | tons | 25,241 | 15,751 |
| Concentrated | tons | 27,125 | 24,505 |
| Weed killers | lbs. | 2,643,486 | 2,298,920 |
| **IMPORTS** | | | |
| Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures | tons | 26,957 | 35,447 |
| Ammonium phosphates | tons | 16,811 | 23,993 |
| Ammonium sulfate | tons | 24,652 | 34,624 |
| Blood, dried | tons | 375 | 315 |
| Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen | tons | 3,670 | 6,109 |
| Fishmeal and scrap | tons | 885 | 1,286 |
| Nitrate, calcium | tons | 16,413 | 13,250 |
| Sodium, crude and refined | tons | 39,395 | 32,862 |
| Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock | tons | 6,382 | 10,665 |
| Potassium chloride, crude | tons | 50,746 | 15,466 |
| Nitrate, crude | tons | 0 | 0 |
| Sulfate, crude | tons | 4,985 | 3,763 |
| Urea | tons | 7,376 | 4,883 |

# Aliphatic Organics

Barring certain of the solvents whose life lines are hooked to Detroit's assembly lines, overall demand for major organic chemicals in July surpassed projected estimates, trade sources commented last week. No records were set and in many instances buying interest was less active than that of June, they said, but still the normal July letup was not too apparent in sales figures. In some instances, this was because consuming plants had not yet shuttered for the usual two week summer siesta. But in the majority of cases, the trade felt that July marked the beginning of the end of inventory liquidations and the resumption of more normal buying patterns.

Combined production of crude and synthetic glycerine declined in April for the sixth straight month and at 15,158,000 pounds was approximately 4 million pounds below the average monthly production level of the preceding year. With this drop in output, a substantial rise in consumption and a net export balance, glycerine stocks by April's end had dived to the lowest level in many months, 72,690,000 pounds.

Business and Defense Services Administration of the Commerce Department reported that total production of major organic chemicals during the first quarter of 1958 was slightly greater than for the corresponding period a year earlier; 2,292 million pounds against 2,280 million. Accounting for the increase was a 23 percent gain in alcohol output and a 10 percent gain in ethylene glycol. Other chemicals showed either losses or little change.

Output in the first quarter was down about 6 percent from the last quarter of 1957, however. Alcohol continued its upward trend (3 percent higher), but losses were recorded for methanol (4 percent), formaldehyde (5 percent) and ethylene glycol (8 percent). The latter can be attributed to the fact that it was the off season for automobile antifreeze demand because, as BDSA pointed out, this industry has shown a consistent growth which may be expected to persist under normal conditions.

**Acetic Anhydride**—This material which gets into rayon, resins and plastics enjoys a fairly well balanced market at present, trade members say. They point to the fact that production increased substantially in May as some indication of the upturn in business during the second quarter. Listings remain unchanged at 14c. per pound in tankcars delivered in the East, 16½c., drum carlots, same basis.

**Butadiene**—Offering definite encouragement to butadiene producers who have had to make do with too little demand and too much inventory for many months is the fact that auto tire shipments for replacement use climbed to almost 6.4 million units in June, an increase of 15.3 percent from the preceding year and a record high for the month. July was also said to be a good month for tire shipments as wholesalers and retailers, forewarned by major tire manufacturers of impending price increases, were spurred into buying.

Earlier, producers mentioned that the lack of tire replacement business this Spring had been one factor contributing to slow demand for butadiene. But June and July tire business should have favorable effects, certain of them mentioned last week.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130.55 | 130.55 | 130.55 | 131.17 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

**Butyl Alcohol**—Large volume of exports continues to provide market stability. Domestic requirements, however, have sluffed off with the summer business lull. Prices, reportedly, are firm.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Spokesman for one carbon tet producer said that he found demand relatively strong in July but looked for a decided decline in August with the corresponding slowdown in propellents' manufacture. Prices hold steady.

**Chloroform**—Market sources are nothing but optimistic when it comes to discussing chloroform's prospects in the refrigerants' and plastics' fields. They estimate that output this year will increase about 10 percent—some say more—to 55 million pounds.

Chloroform's greatest current as well as potential use is as the starting point for the refrigerant now commonly used in the newer, more compact home air conditioners. But the versatility of the chemical—it gets into pharmaceuticals, textile degreasing, food flavor extraction in addition to its second major outlet, plastics—will also help it to retain an enviable position in the overall organic chemicals market for some time to come, it's said.

Current schedule for technical grade chloroform includes a drum carlot price of 18c. per pound for eastern delivery and a tankcar price, same basis, of 17c. per pound.

**Ethanolamines**—A production increase of better than 2 million pounds in May attests to the fact that buying interest has been gradually improving and that the industry has rid itself of the heavy inventory burden that kept the market picture unbalanced during the previous year, market observers mentioned recently. They added that the brightest light among the ethanolamines continued to be DEA with a large and still expanding detergent industry to soak up most of its output.

Trade sources find prices firm at present. Most look for stability indefinitely.

**Formaldehyde** — Buying interest remained moderately active in July, but upcoming plant vacation shutdowns will

### Aliphatics Foreign Trade: April

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the months of March and April, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

| | | April | March |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPORTS** | | | |
| Butyl acetate | lbs. | 2,387,588 | 465,515 |
| Butyl alcohol | lbs. | 10,042,197 | 1,670,222 |
| Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits | gals. | 4,070 | 626 |
| Ethylene glycol | lbs. | 4,912,875 | 263,091 |
| Glycerine, 100 percent basis | lbs. | 1,431,833 | 2,571,086 |
| Methyl alcohol | gals. | 2,513,164 | 992,076 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone | lbs. | 616,318 | 768,897 |
| Propyl alcohols | lbs. | 536,969 | 696,936 |
| **IMPORTS** | | | |
| Acetic acid (over 65 percent) | lbs. | 1,142,460 | 159,980 |
| Acetic anhydride | lbs. | 733,650 | 688,400 |
| Acetone, MEK and homologues | lbs. | 0 | 441 |
| Amyl alcohol and fusel oil | lbs. | 0 | 0 |
| Butyl alcohol | lbs. | 0 | 0 |
| Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri) | lbs. | 944,068 | 257,992 |
| Ethyl alcohol | gals. | 0 | 0 |
| Formic acid | lbs. | 162,365 | 132,535 |
| Glycerine, crude | lbs. | 1,198,558 | 830,783 |
| Glycols, their ethers and esters | lbs. | 1,384 | 2,318 |
| Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight) | lbs. | 12,201 | 5,544 |
| Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols | gals. | 0 | 0 |
| Tetrachloroethane | lbs. | 2,500 | 0 |
| Trichloroethylene | lbs. | 2,689,742 | 2,562,340 |
| Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized | lbs. | 1,612,140 | 1,939,340 |
| Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives | lbs. | 1,663,170 | 1,027,894 |

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# Aliphatic Organics

likely result in relaxed demand this month, it's reported.

A man in the trade notes that increasing requirements for waterproof plywoods, necessitating phenol-formaldehyde resins, should eventually require a lot more formaldehyde.

**Glycerine**—According to a release from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, combined production of crude and synthetic glycerine amounted to 15,158,000 pounds in April, the sixth straight month in which a drop in output occurred.

Imports increased from 665,000 pounds in March to 959,000 in April, while exports, on the other hand, declined about 1 million pounds to 1,432,000.

Disappearance of glycerine during April, measured at 20,253,00 pounds, was almost 4 million pounds greater than that of the preceding month. Stocks at month's end, reflecting the lower output and the increase in consumption, totaled 72,690,000 pounds, dropping roughly 6 million pounds during the thirty day period.

**Methanol**—Rumors of an impending price cut were alive in the trade many months before the methanol reduction finally occurred in mid-June. Now, talk is that a return to the previous higher levels may take place sometime in the not too distant future. Precisely when, of course, will depend upon how business fares this fall, and whether or not the expected upturn materializes, according to the forecasters.

The rumors, it would appear, are not just wishful thinking. Market observers believe that methanol prices are abnormally depressed and a higher price is justified on a cost basis. Thus, when there is more elbow room in the market and no longer any need to keep prices at the lowest possible level to prevent price sniping, they say, producers more than likely will up prices once again.

**Molasses**—Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady throughout most of the US during the week ended August 5, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand was generally slow in the South and Midwest while moderate on the East and West coasts. At New Orleans, the price range narrowed, with the "mostly" price unchanged to ¼c. per gallon lower at 14.25c. Supplies were adequate in all areas.

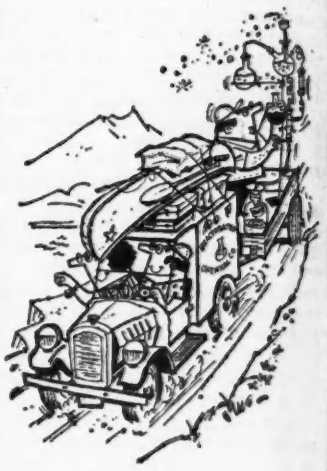
Internal Revenue Service reported that 6.3 million wine gallons of molasses were used to produce 23.2 million gallons of ethyl alcohol during May. This was substantially greater than the 0.4 million gallons used for this purpose the same month a year earlier.

**Pentaerythritol**—Sales which had been depressed for many months, despite a series of price cuts this past winter, recovered some lost ground in June, trade sources said. However, buying dropped off somewhat in July as plants within the paint industry took a summer holiday.

Orders during the past two months were said to be limited to short term requirements for the most part. But the frequency with which a nearby delivery date was stipulated indicated to the trade that consumers have worked off some of the excess inventory that has plagued both paint houses and retail outlets these many months. This is not proof positive of any eventual pickup in business, it was admitted, but could point to steadier and larger volume buying in the early fall.

**Propyl Gallate**—Current price is $3.90 per pound in lots of 2,000 or more pounds. For lesser quantities, prices are scaled upward to $4.40.

**Thiourea**—The price schedule, revised a few weeks ago, currently includes a truckload listing of 30c. per pound, and ton lot and less than ton lot listings of 32c. and 33c. per pound, respectively.

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## Farmers Urged to Plan Now For Their Fertilizer Needs

"With fall seedings just around the corner," Dr. Russell Coleman, National Plant Food Institute executive vice-president, said last week, "now is the time for farmers to plant for larger profits from fall seeded crops."

"One of the biggest decisions facing the farmer," Mr. Coleman continued, "is how much and what type of fertilizer he should use. Fortunately, most farmers in the United States today can get the answer from their state colleges of agriculture. The simple solution for a farmer is to get his soil sampled and send it to a state sponsored laboratory for analysis. The results will provide him with proper fertilizer and lime recommendations.

"A call to the county agent or a post card to the college of agriculture will bring instructions on how to take a soil sample and where to send it for testing," Coleman noted.

"All farmers," the institute executive vice-president said, "should take advantage of the valuable public service of soil testing."

"By following the resulting recommendations on established pastures as well as on fall seeded crops," Dr. Coleman continued, "farmers can go a long way toward insuring themselves of a high yielding crop at a low unit cost of production."

"Because soils differ considerably in their fertility and lime levels, the fertilizer requirement of one field may be entirely different from the requirement of an adjacent field," he added.

## *FTC's Charges*

*—Continued from page 3*

contests in the United States Patent Office in which all the pertinent facts were fully considered."

"The commission is now attempting to second-guess the Patent Office experts. This improper procedure could destroy the American patent system and endanger the drug industry's $130 million annual research program." Mr. McKeen noted that few major drugs have been developed in countries with weak patent systems.

"Today's many miracle drugs and their life-saving benefits 'are the direct result of vigorous competition and scientific achievements in the best tradition of American free enterprise'."

Said John C. Leppart, senior vice-president of Olin's E. R. Squibb & Sons Division:

"We will prove at the proper time that this complaint is completely untrue and unsupported by any facts.

"It is ironic and almost tragic that the pharmaceutical industry and Squibb's part in its with its tremendous record of accomplishment finds itself confronted by charges and implications that are no part of its attitude or actions. The victories gained in just the past twenty years through antibiotics discovered, and constantly improved and made available in large quantities at low cost to everybody are a matter of extraordinary medical record."

**'Charges Baseless': Schwartz**

This is what Frederic N. Schwartz, president of Bristol-Myers, had to say:

"We are shocked by the charges of price conspiracy and patent abuse contained in the commission's complaint. I can state without qualification that these charges are baseless and that this action will be defended vigorously with all of the resources at our command.

"The important discoveries that have resulted from the industry's extensive research efforts have been recognized in the hundreds of antibiotic patents that have been granted by the United States Patent Office. These patents have been the subject of innumerable license agreements, which, in keeping with the basic objectives of our patent system, have served to broaden the number of producers of antibiotics and to increase competition. We emphatically deny that we have been a party to any action or agreement involving any abuse or misuse of patents or to any conspiracy or agreement in violation of the antitrust laws."

Immediately after the charges were filed W. G. Malcolm, president of American Cyanamid, commented:

"I have not had an opportunity to study the Federal Trade Commission report or the allegations contained in its complaint against several companies in the pharmaceutical industry, includng American Cyanamid Company.

"While I cannot speak for the other pharmaceutical companies named, I can speak for Cyanamid and its Lederle Laboratories Division. Cyanamid has not engaged in any price fixing and has not employed any unfair method of competition or any unfair or receptive act or practice in its pricing or its use of patents and licenses in the conduct of its antibiotic business.

"With regard to prices, the fact is that prescription pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics, have been almost alone among commodities in resisting the upward price trend of recent years. Wholesale prices of pharmaceuticals were actually lower in 1957 than they were in 1949, according to Department of Labor statistics."

This statement was issued by Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of Upjohn Company:

"This complaint has been studied in detail by officials of Upjohn Company who are convinced that the charges are completely unfounded. It is the intention of Upjohn to defend its position and prove conclusively that these charges are untrue."

## Air Pollution Parley Set

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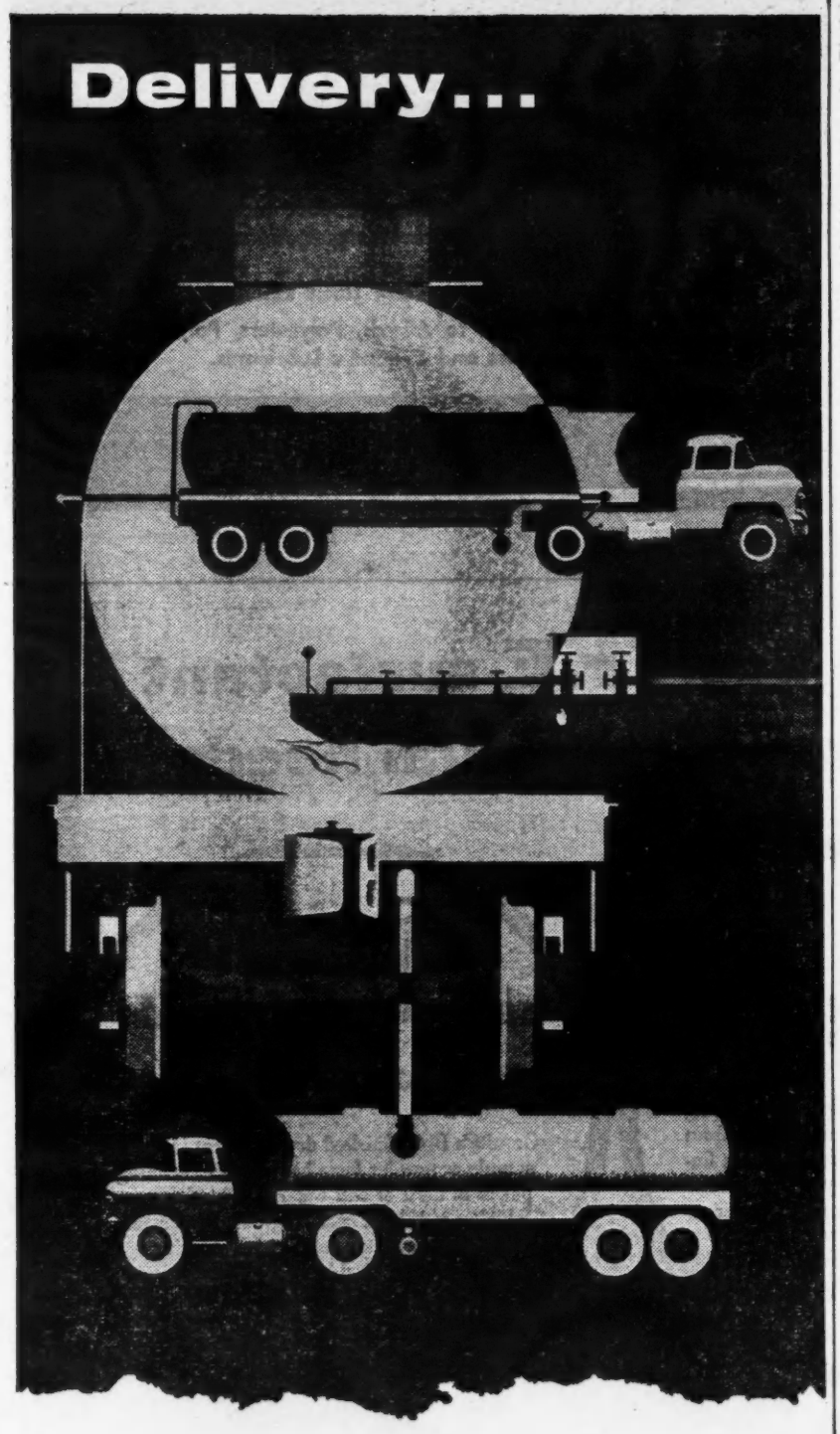


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# Coal Chemicals

Phthalic anhydride makers were holding the price line, according to report of major sources contacted last week. The situation was under close study, and more than one producer felt it was anybody's guess as to what would happen in the market between now and November, when a petroleum producer is expected to come into the market with about fiftten million pounds of phthalic capacity. Price on the material has been set at 17 cents as against the currently held 21 cents per pound for flake material, in bags, in carlot quantity. Phthalic makers were not disposed to meet a price on phthalic not yet produced and thus chop 4 cents per pound from gross profits, in a market already beset by high operating costs and narrow profit margins.

The naphthalene market remained unsettled as a result of the clouded price picture in phthalic anhydride. Naphthalene producers felt it was fallacious to expect that a reduction in naphthalene would help phthalic makers absorb the profit loss they would sustain should phthalic prices be dropped. It was pointed out that about a 3.2 cent per pound naphthalene reduction would be necessary to offset a 4 cent per pound decline in phthalic anhydride.

Prices on 2-vinylpyridine were steady after reductions instituted two weeks ago. Listing dropped 6 cents per pound to $1.25 in tankcar quantity, while ten drums and more declined 4 cents per pound to $1.30 and one to nine drums listing was reduced 3 cents per pound to $1.45 per pound. Material continued to find good trade acceptance in the rubber industry. Inquiry from this outlet has been slack in recent months, but sources were hopeful of a good upturn during the balance of this quarter and next, as stepped up consumption of synthetic rubber gets underway.

A producer announced a 2 cents per pound across the board increase in the price of an alphamethylbenzyl phenol mixture marketed by the company under the trade name of "Styphen No. 1." Advance is effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 10 would amount to 59.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,611,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,561,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,442,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,043,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| week Last | week Prev. | month Last | 1957 Aug. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 118.58 | 118.58 | 118.61 | 118.18 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Basic Products

**Benzene**—Markets for coaltar benzene remained routine, although some sources have reported better overall tone as a result of the increased steel operating rate and anticipation of a stepped up economic pace already felt to some extent in the chemical industry this quarter. July sales held up surprisingly well despite vacation shutdowns, it was said. Producers were banking heavily on a good fourth quarter for durable goods, such as new automobiles and appliances, to spark sales of chemical raw materials during the coming weeks.

Another round of higher prices appeared in the offing as steel and aluminum prices moved up last week and automobile makers held blue pencils poised.

**Cresols**—Market for m,p-cresol showed improvement, but stocks were fully adequate for demands being made. o-Cresol inventories were in a balanced position, it was said. Prices remained unchanged at previously reported levels.

**Cresylic Acid**—Market was quiet. Tone in natural tar acids has improved somewhat. Sources indicated that the uptrend had been noted previous to the Middle East situation and should not be linked too closely to developments there. However, the political situation has contributed a firmer tone to markets that had been listless. Movement in July was better than had been expected. Prices were unchanged from levels of long standing in the trade.

**Naphthalene**—Price on import material ranged from 4c. to 4½c. per pound, while domestic listing was 7c. per pound. Sources said it was fallacious for some phthalic makers to suppose that a reduction in this market would absorb the profit loss resulting from a drop in phthalic prices. It was pointed out that it takes 1¼ pounds of naphthalene to produce 1 pound of phthalic, which would necessitate a 3.2c. per pound reduction in naphthalene to offset a 4c. decline in phthalic. Profit margins are already extremely narrow at the 7c. level, it was said.

**Phenol**—Sales to makers of molding materials leveled off last month after a fair upturn noted during May and June, it was said. Price was steady and unchanged from previous report. Producers were banking heavily on active consuming interest during the fourth quarter to hold sales to approximate levels of last year. Production in the first five months of the year was about 17½ million pounds less than in the comparable period during 1957.

**Pyridine**—Tariff Commission report indicates production of refined 2 degree pyridine from cokeoven operators and tar distillers amounted to 139,576 pounds in May as against 136,616 in the previous month. Output in the first five months of the year totaled 699,376 pounds, according to the Commission report.

**Toluene**—Market remained unchanged at previously reported levels. In some quarters, it was felt that the Middle East situation coupled with the upswing in economic activity, in evidence before the political crisis broke, would have a firming effect in this market. However, other reports pointed out that demand has re-

### Aromatics Foreign Trade: April

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

| | April 1958 | April 1957 | First Four Months 1958 | First Four Months 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPORTS** | | | | |
| Benzene ..... gals. | 101,699 | 56,281 | 1,776,734 | 181,435 |
| Coaltar, crude and refined..... gals. | 22,675 | 43,432 | 151,879 | 3,024,975 |
| Creosote or dead oil..... gals. | 22,764 | 76,705 | 197,323 | 862,467 |
| Cresols and cresylic acids..... lbs. | 657,468 | 836,937 | 2,352,880 | 2,724,867 |
| Phenol ..... lbs. | 2,758,290 | 1,845,315 | 10,263,138 | 5,926,930 |
| Phthalic anhydride..... lbs. | 2,756,182 | 834,240 | 7,605,848 | 1,236,680 |
| Pitch, from coaltar..... long tons | 5,719 | 3,381 | 26,871 | 14,281 |
| Toluene ..... lbs. | 6,257,500 | 23,194,051 | 67,068,475 | 83,557,458 |
| **IMPORTS** | | | | |
| Benzene ..... gals. | 0 | 2,376,977 | 7,847,673 | 16,941,427 |
| Creosote and dead oil..... gals. | 0 | 4,237,065 | 6,783,683 | 9,569,835 |
| Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF..... gals. | 65,979 | 125,708 | 316,169 | 898,058 |
| Dutiable ..... lbs. | 14,000 | 17,300 | 75,289 | 70,689 |
| Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.. lbs. | 3,389,551 | 9,324,798 | 23,304,483 | 30,261,463 |
| Melting point 79° C and over..... lbs. | 55,115 | 0 | 578,662 | 103,535 |

# Coal Chemicals

mained slow. Added government buying in the near future was not to be counted upon as stockpiles are high, it was said. Price on coaltar material was quoted at 25c. per gallon, delivered.

## Dyes

**Dyes**—Production of vat jade green in May amounted to 151,673 pounds as against 190,827 in the previous month, while output of direct black EW in the two months was 452,349 and 390,332 pounds respectively. Naphthol AS production in May totaled 67,535 pounds compared to 44,606 pounds in April.

## Intermediates

**Acetanilide**—Market was unchanged from levels of long standing. Carload price on technical material was 32½c. per pound while ton lots were 33½c. Pharmaceutical acetanilide was quoted at 79c. per pound in 225-pound packing, any quantity. Last price changes in these markets was the 2c. per pound across the board advance on technical material put into effect on January 1 of this year.

**2,6-DBPC**—Technical material moving to gasoline additives markets continued in routine volume. Some sources saw an improvement in the market, but it was agreed that stocks were fully adequate for current consumer requirements. Price was unchanged from levels in effect for over a year. Volume to feed outlets was holding up fairly well, although here again it was a matter of plentiful supplies in a contracting market.

**Dodecylbenzene**—Price was unchanged at 11.7c. per pound in tanks. Listing for carload in drums was 14c. and l.c.l. lots were 15c. per pound. Production in the first quarter amounted to 185.6 million pounds, according to report of the Tariff Commission.

**p-Cresol**—Outlet to di-tert-butyl-p-cresol was showing some signs of life. Movement during July held up fairly well, after reports of routine trading during the preceding month. Stocks were fully adequate for current consumer requirements. Price was unchanged at levels in effect for many months.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—The price line was being held in this market, at least for the time being. The situation remained under close study and more than one producer said that anything could happen between now and November, when a petroleum source is expected to come into the market with 17c. phthalic anhydride. No reaction was felt by producers as far as bookings were concerned. Consumers aren't buying that far ahead, it was said. However, inquiries from consumers have been numerous and were certain to become more insistent with the passing weeks.

There was a good chance that producers would "wait it out" as long as possible. A move now would mean a 4c. per pound cut out of gross profits and no one could be sure that the new plant would become operative this year. Added to this was the estimate of sources that PA coming out of the plant would amount to only about twelve to fifteen million pounds with a balance of about 45 million pounds in isophthalic and other aromatic acids. This against a domestic productive capacity of 350 million pounds.

Another petroleum source produces these dibasic acids by separation of o-xylene to make phthalic, m-xylene to make isophthalic and p-xylene to make terephthalic. Many months of operation was necessary before this plant was producing up to specification, it was said. Under the latest process, these materials are produced from a mixed xylene stream without first separating the isomers.

**Rubber Accelerators** — Prices on the major materials remain unchanged from previous report. Last price change in these markets was the 5c. per pound across the board reduction on diphenylguanidine effected by major producers in early June. Despite mild improvement in synthetic rubber production, there has been no reflection in rubber chemicals sales. Sources felt that consumers were still buying in hand to mouth manner, although there was a growing tendency on the part of consumers to be less inventory conscious.

**Styrene Monomer** — Price on rubbermakers' styrene was 12.62c. per pound in tanks, while carload listing was 15.12c. and less carlots were quoted at 17.12c. per pound. The 5c. per gallon drop in benzene prices could have little effect in this market, since margins were narrowed considerably by a 4c. per pound reduction in rubber grade styrene over a year ago. Current movement showed some improvement as consumption of GR-S rubber has been on the increase in recent weeks. However, sources speculated on what the current month would bring as far as tire sales are concerned, since prices of replacement tires were moved up early in the month by the major rubber companies. Higher prices in metals markets was putting the pressure on auto makers to boost prices of the new car models, it was said.

### Coal Chemicals

**Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 10, was as follows:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquor | lbs. | 475,787 |
| Ammonium sulfate | lbs. | 26,083,739 |
| Benzene | gals. | 2,579,826 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 12,507,929 |
| Crude chemical oil | gals. | 327,764 |
| Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent | gals. | 84,584 |
| Toluene | gals. | 849,799 |
| Xylene | gals. | 158,595 |

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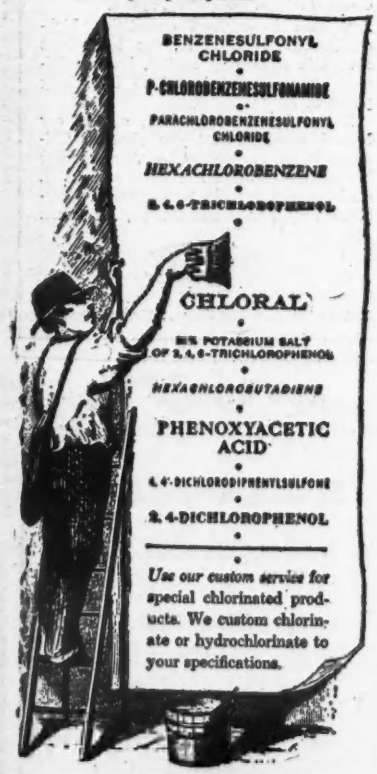


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## DuPont Polychemicals Dep't Forms Development Division

The polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has formed a research and development division to consolidate a major share of its technical work.

The division, headed by Dr. Frank C. McGrew, will be made up of personnel from the former research division and from the plants technical section of the manufacturing division. Most of the functions of the plants technical section will be taken over by the new division.

In addition to the department's fundamental research laboratories at the experimental station near Wilmington, the research and development division will include technical laboratory groups at the Belle, W. Va., works; Washington works, Parkersburg, W. Va.; and Sabine River works, Orange, Tex.

James B. Castner, formerly manager of the plants technical section, has been named director of laboratories in the new division, with responsibility for physical facilities, personnel and scientific services at all laboratory locations.

Responsibility for technical programs for the department's various product groups is assigned to Dr. William E. Grigsby as director of plastics research and development, John V. E. Hardy as director of nylon intermediates research and development, and Dr. Marcus A. Naylor, jr., as director of industrial chemicals research and development.

A realignment of functions within the manufacturing division of the polychemicals department was also announced. The purpose of the move, according to Russell C. Weigel, assistant general manager of the department, is to provide closer coordination with research and development and sales divisions along product lines.

Personnel assignments to carry out this realignment are as follows:

William R. Diver and William A. Franta are designated production managers—plastics.

John R. McConnell is designated production manager—industrial chemicals.

Everett B. Yelton is appointed production manager—nylon intermediates.

**Development Division Product Managers**

Within the research and development division, a group of product managers, with broad authority over the conduct of research programs on various products has been established. Appointments to this group are as follows:

Dr. Daniel E. Strain, section manager, is appointed product manager for hydrocarbon polymers.

Dr. Gerald F. Curtin, assistant manager of technical section, Washington works, is appointed product manager for nylon and vinyl polymers.

Dr. D. H. Johnson, manager of application research, is appointed product manager for fluorcarbon polymers.

Dr. W. H. Linton, section manager, is appointed product manager for "Delrin" acetal resin.

Corresponding positions in the manufacturing division will be announced within the near future. Product managers have been an integral part of the sales division organization for the last two years.

In the research and development division's field organization, the following personnel assignments are announced:

W. Q. Smith is designated laboratory director, Washington works, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Robert B. Goodwillie is designated laboratory director, Sabine River works, Orange, Tex.

E. L. Graef is appointed laboratory director, Belle, W. Va., works.

## *Thiokol Will Offer*

—*Continued from page 5*

ticularly in its division near Bingham City, Utah, where rocket test facilities are being erected.

In its Pershing missile assignment, Thiokol will be responsible for design and development of the propulsion system. Facilities at the army's Redstone Arsenal will be used by the company for initial development of solid propellant rocket motors for the Pershing missile.

Thiokol is also producing the solid propellant rocket motor for the army's new Lacrosse guided missile which is in production at the Martin Company's plant at Orlando, Fla.

## *Chemical Industry Men*

—*Continued from page 7*

gation is headed by Vice-Minister for Chemicals Taban, Director General of the Ministry Miernik, Konstantly Laidler, Wladyslaw Plaskura, Edward Zawada and Antoni Poniatoswki.

At the time the exchange agreement was safe, the Polish government expressed primary interest in visiting American concerns engaged in the production of coal derivatives and chemical fertilizers. The itinerary drawn up dealt chiefly with these parts of the chemical industry.

At the last minute the Polish group expressed an interest in broadening its tour to include also plastics, petro-chemicals, artificial fibers and sulfur. State department officials said that the intinerary has been modified to a degree that will permit brief visits to companies in these fields.

The date when the delegation of American chemical industry officials will visit the Polish installations has not been fixed as yet, nor the membership of the delegation.

## *d-Erythroascorbic Acid*

—*Continued from page 7*

but d-isoascorbic acid is ineffective for this purpose.

"The Joint Committee on Nomenclature of the American Institute of Nutrition and the Society of Biological Chemists has considered this matter and pursuant to the committee's recommendation the respective scientific organizations approved a resolution to drop the use of the designation d-isoascorbic acid and to adopt as a common name the name erythorbic acid for d-erythroascorbic acid.

"The compound d-erythroascorbic acid is not specified as an ingredient of any food for which a standard has been established. For foods other than those for which standards have been established, section 403 (i) (2) of the federal food, drug, and cosmetics act requires that ingredients be listed on labels by their common or usual names. If the label on a food that contains d-erythroascorbic acid designates that ingredient by the name erythorbic acid, the requirement that the label bear the common or usual name of the ingredient will be regarded as having been met."

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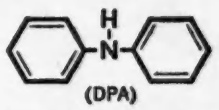

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# Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading in bulk fine chemicals has held up well during the current quarter, sources said. Movement has been seasonally slow on most items, but demand in some markets was surprisingly good during July, when producers were expecting a dip in sales volume as a result of vacation shutdowns. With stepped up pharmaceutical buying for winter products expected to begin within the month, prices on the major antibiotics were firmer last week. Citric acid, sodium benzoate, caffeine, and ascorbic acid continued to move in good volume to food and beverage outlets. Stocks of menthol in dealers' hands were heavy, but there was a tendency to firmer prices as information from primary center in Brazil indicated that the peppermint oil crop was all in.

Aspirin continued to spark sales in the salicylates field. It was a little too early for more than routine movement of other salicylates, bromides and bulk chemicals going into analgesic and antipyretic preparations.

Vitamin sales were held at moderate levels. Pharmaceutical use was seasonally slow, but use in beverage and food fields of ascorbic acid has helped to boost overall vitamin production. Increased dosage of $B_{12}$ and pyridoxine as well as Vitamin E in multivitamin preparations has led to expanded production and lower prices. Niacin and folic acid markets were dull and listless. Outlets in the feed field remain sharply competitive.

General Services Administration will sell 13.8 million ounces of quinine to European consumers within the next six months. The material will have to be reprocessed to meet current specifications and reprocessing facilities are no longer available in this country, it was said. If negotiation for the sale to one or two large consumers is not completed, the material will be offered in smaller quantities over the next few years, GSA said.

**Antibiotics**—Movement in bulk antibiotics was currently slow. Prices were firmer. Sources looked for an upturn within the month as producers move into the active fall buying season by pharmaceutical houses.

**Ascorbic Acid**—Producers quoted prices unchanged from levels long in effect in the trade. Import pressure continued fairly heavy. However, domestic material was moving in heavy volume to food and beverage outlets. Increased use in the food field was felt to be primarily responsible for the continued production uptrend in this market.

**Bromides**—Stepped up demand from makers of analgesic and antipyretic preparations had not materialized as yet. Movement this summer has been sluggish. Use of potassium and sodium salt remains routine, according to trade reports. Prices in effect for many months were unchanged and steady.

**Caffeine**—Prices in effect for over a year remained unchanged and steady. Producers continued to record a good volume of warm weather business with beverage accounts.

Census bureau reported imports from West Germany in the month of April amounted to 45,023 pounds valued at $71,325 for a per pound value of $1.58. Imports for the first four months totaled 205,733 pounds.

**Citric Acid**—Sales of acid and salts and esters have been satisfactory this quarter, according to report of major producers in the field. Acid sales during recent weeks have been very good. Price was unchanged from levels long in effect.

**Gelatin**—Total production of gelatin during the month of June amounted to 4,448,000 pounds as against 5,217,000 pounds in the previous month and 5,020,000 pounds in the comparable month one year ago. Producton of edible gelatin in June accounted for 3,476,000 pounds, while output of technical was 122,000 pounds, with pharmaceutical amounting to 152,000 additional pounds and photographic material, 698,000 pounds.

Shipments of gelatin in June totaled 5,637,000 pounds as against 5,331,000 in the month previous and 4,602,000 in the comparable month one year ago.

Stocks, end of month, for June were 13,134,000 pounds compared with 14,323,000 in the previous month and 14,762,000 pounds in the like month one year ago.

**Iodine**—Price was unchanged at 95c. per pound. Trade sources reported trading as routine. Imports in April amounted to 4,510 pounds as against 576,491 pounds in the previous month and 100,507 pounds in February. Shipments over the first four months amounted to 718,634 pounds.

**Price Trends**

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 62.80 | 62.80 | 63.13 | 63.85 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

**Menthol**—Imports of natural menthol during the month of April amounted to 24,368 pounds as compared to 30,759 pounds in the month previous. Shipments of synthetic arriving here in April totaled 10,000 pounds as against 6,959 in the previous month. Market remained slow with some evidence of a firming in price, it was said.

**Mercurials**—Trading in mercurials for pharmaceutical accounts was steady at a low volume. Use of these materials remained on the downgrade for pharmaceutical use. From time to time there has been report of increased use in industrial applications but sources were hard pressed to point to specific instances of any uptrend in this area.

**Methionine Hydroxyanalogue**—Calcium salt was offered at 90% minimum assay, in truckload quantity, at $1.40 per pound to all consumers. Price on less than truckload to pre-mix distributors was $1.47 per pound while less truckload price to feed manufacturers was $1.55. Prices on material of 95% min. assay were 5% higher.

**Monosodium Glutamate**—Market was steady at unchanged price levels. Sources quoted material at $1.07 per pound on a delivered basis. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements. Overproduction has been a problem in this market although potential for the long haul is good and calls for full capacity to be utilized, sources said.

**Quinine**—General Services Administration has indicated that it will offer 13,860,000 ounces of quinine for sale within the next six months. The material will have to be reprocessed to meet current specifications, it was said and facilities for reprocessing are no longer available in this country. Since demand for quinine in Europe is still relatively high, the quinine will be offered to large consuming sources in Europe. If negotiations for the sale are not made, the material will be sold in smaller quantities over the next few years. It was felt that this method of disposal would not interfere with normal trading patterns in the market. Domestic price listings were unchanged from last report.

Imports of quinine sulfate in April amounted to 17,000 ounces as compared to 85,802 ounces in the previous month. Shipments over the first four months totaled 311,362 ounces. Quinidine and salts imports in April were 140,272 ounces compared to 33,550 in the month previous. Four month total was 337,811 ounces.

**Vitamin $B_{12}$**—Sources reported prices unchanged and steady at levels established in the trade last month. Lots of 1 to 50 grams of crystalline material listed at $190 per gram. Price on 500-mg. was quoted at $195 per gram; 100-mg, $215 per gram; and 25-mg. lots were $225 per gram. Trading was routine.

## Botanicals

The summer doldrums continued to hang on in botanicals markets, according to report of domestic and import sources contacted last week. Movement in imported drugs has been spotty for many months and in a number of cases, uncertainty of supply coupled with mounting replacement costs and subsequent increase in price to the consumer,


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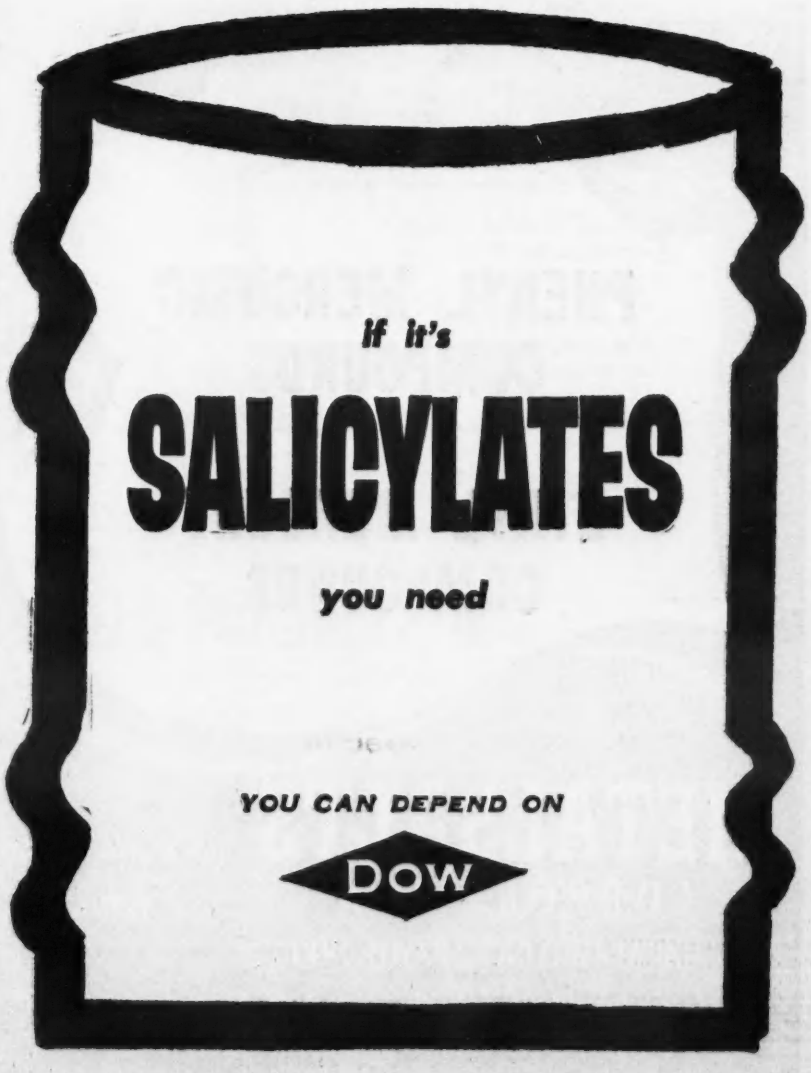


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## Drugs, Fine Chemicals

has caused buying interest to dwindle to a low level. Interest in large volume domestic drugs has been lagging too. Some reports from the country indicated that collections of mandrake root were substantially below normal this year. Dealers pointed out that sales were slow on the drug and offerings to collectors were not attractive enough to bring in a large crop. However, collections were felt to be fully adequate for the modest demands being made in the trade. Nux vomica continued in light supply as shipments from primary source have been limited. Market was confined primarily to veterinary use as production of brucine and strychnine has been discontinued in this country for many months.

**Lobelia Herb**—Market was routine. Sources said movement was sluggish and in hand to mouth quantity for immediate or nearby need. Price was unchanged from last report. Stocks were fully adequate for current low level demands in the trade, it was said.

**Mandrake Root**—Movement of this large volume botanical has been disappointing this year. Collections were felt to be below normal, according to report from some sources in the country. Dealers pointed out that indifferent demand led to lower prices offered to collectors of the root and consequently the harvest was not considered large. However, stocks were felt to be fully adequate for the modest demand being made in the trade. Price was unchanged from last report.

**Nux Vomica**—Price was unchanged at 12c. for whole root and 18c. per pound for powder. Material remains in light supply as a result of heavy buying in France and a good Australian market. Market here was said to be confined largely to whole root for use in veterinary products. Shipments of nux from India have been limited and moving to makers of strychnine and brucine. Production of these two alkaloids in this country have been discontinued for many months.

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**PFIZER MEDICAL DIRECTOR:** Dr. William C. Gittinger, named medical director of Pfizer Laboratories, division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Uranium Extraction Made Easier by New Process

A new mining process has been developed that makes possible the extraction of uranium and other metals from hitherto inaccessible deposits.

The new method, it is claimed, can save half the time, half the cost and half the effort attached to current milling operations.

Named the Brady process after its inventor, John F. Brady, it is owned by American Milling Corporation of Albuquerque, N. M. American Milling was financed in the project for one year by its parent company, Yucca Mining & Petroleum Company of Albuquerque.

Under the new method, pipes are driven as far as 2,000 feet into the ground and ore bodies are extracted by a combination of chemical treatment and pressure.

**Equipment Used in New Process**

The equipment is similar to that used by petroleum companies in water-recovery methods. A perforating gun is mechanically thrust down into the 2,000-foot pipe and shoots holes into the pipe, five rounds every foot. The holes penetrate three feet beyond the pipe into the ore.

The chemicals are pressured into the pipe and allowed to contact the mineralized horizon, then pumped to the surface.

Mr. Brady, who is a geologist with American Milling, credits Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., with an assist in the development of the new process. Solvay, in fact, assigned a chemical engineer to the field project.

Besides the extraction of uranium ore in its liquid form, the Brady process can also recover such other metals as vanadium, beryllium and selenium.

## Olin Metals Division V.P. Is Named for Aluminum Sales

Derek Richardson has been appointed vice president of aluminum sales for the metals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Richardson had been sales manager of the corporation's industral chemicals division.

Mr. Richrdson joined Mathieson in 1939. He was appointed sales manager of Mathieson's Industrial Chemicals division in 1953. In 1958 he was named acting director of sales of the Olin aluminum division.

## *Reichhold Increasing*

—Continued from page 5

pany, Oel & Chemie Werk A.G., will be doubled from 2.5- to 5-million Swiss francs, making possible construction of a new plant which will produce 3,000 tons of phthalic anhydride per year, Mr. Reichhold said.

Reichhold Chemie A. G., in Germany, will double its phthalic capacity following an increase in capitalization from 4- to 5-million marks. Capitalization of the French firm, Reichhold-Beckacite S. A., will rise from 400- to 600-million francs as capacity for production of various chemicals is increased.

Mr. Reichhold said most of the expansions will be financed by sale abroad of stock in the individual companies. A large part of the proceeds, plus working capital, from sale of the American company's stock are being used for expansion here.

While in Europe, Mr. Reichhold dedicated a new office building in Bezons (S. & O.), a suburb of Paris, which will serve as headquarters for the French company.

## Dow Names Manager For New Magnesium Unit

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has named Hubert Fruchauf manager of its new magnesium products department. The new unit replaces Dow's magnesium department.

Mr. Fruchauf will be responsible for magnesium fabricating and semi-fabricating operations at the company's Bay City, Mich., and Madison, Ill., facilities. He also will coordinate those operations with the magnesium sales group and with other company functions. Mr. Fruchauf has been with Dow since 1927.

## *Olin Wants Assured Bauxite*

—Continued from page 5

building a city to house more than 4,000 people who will work at the bauxite mines and the alumina plant; and developing the facilities of Conakry harbor to double its capacity.

Olin Mathieson was invited to examine bauxite reserves in French Guinea in 1955 by Pechiney. Reserves in several areas were found to be approximately 1.5 billion tons—and close enough to Conakry to make them economical sources of supply.


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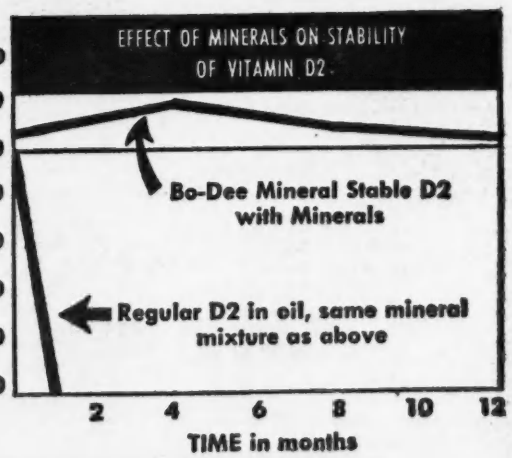


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CHLORINATED RUBBER—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo
50 bls, J H Elton, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Union Inland Freight, Hong Kong
45 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
145 dms, L A Chamoon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
25 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Keelung
CLOVE—200 bgs, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
27 dms, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—5 bgs, Bank of N Y, Callao
COCONUT OIL—630 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
436 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
750 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CODLIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—70 dms, Marine Products Co, Revkjavik
269 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
COPAL - GUM—61 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
119 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Manila
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
61 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
25 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—35 cs, R C Hagen, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—70 bgs, Rotterdam
3,5-DINITRO BENZOYL CHLORIDE—1 dm, J D Irwin, Liverpool
DISODIUM MONOETHYL ARSONATE—24 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
10 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—52 cs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Manila
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 cs, Havre
FERRIC SULFATE—50 dms, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—226,613 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
210,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
108,224 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Caripito
107,124 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
115,048 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
299,566 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
GALL—2 dms, Auckland
GALL, OX—11 dms, Wilson & Co, Sydney
4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
GAMMA ACID—23 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
GELATIN—20 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—5 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
1 dm, Havre
GLUE—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpoool
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
1,264 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GYPSUM—700 bgs, C B Crystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,197 tons, US Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
10,381 tons, US Gypsum Co, Kingston
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hull
IODINE, CRUDE—352 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cartagena
IRON BLUE—35 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—2 dms, Bremen
IRON POWDER—150 cs, International Nickel Co, Liverpool
ISONIAZID—10 dms, Bremen
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LACTIC ACID—54 cbys, Henley & Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LICORICE ROOT—186 bls, Meer Corp, Piraeus
32 bgs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
LITHARGE—380 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER PASTE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—13 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM— 25 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—55 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
12 cs, Overseas Produce Corp, Singapore
MANGROVE BARK—2,900 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kilwa Masoko
MENTHOL—300 cs, North American Continental Co, Santos
65 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
8 cs, George Luelers & Co, Keelung
5 cs, P A Dunkel, Keelung
MERCURY—50 flks, Vera Cruz
METALLIC SODIUM—16 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—90,000 gals, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—87 bgs, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—3,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatam
NAPHTHALENE—735 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
NAPHTHOQUINONE—17 dms, Nichimen Co, Kobe
NUTMEG—8 bgs, American Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
OLEYL ALCOHOL—52 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—415 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Iraklion
26 dms, Sterling National Bank, Iraklion
50 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Algiers
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—819 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
PAPAIN—16 cs, R J Lepow, Dar es Salaam
PEANUT OIL—138 tons, Best Foods Inc, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,550 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—560 bgs, C M van Sillevoldt, Singapore
350 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
420 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—131 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
140 bgs, C M van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Pasuma Inc, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,336 tons, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
115,046 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—6 bgs, Goodrich-Gulf Chemie, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—632 bgs, Ataka N Y, Inc, Kobe
POLYVVINYL ALCOHOL—1,000 bgs, Maurebeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—404 bgs, Nichimen Co, Yokohama
POTASSIUM OCTAMETAPHOSPHATE—151 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—635 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—1,685 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
778 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—5 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
60 dms, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—124 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
110 bls, P H Petry, Puerto Bolivar
PYRIDINE—44 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PYRITES—226 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,094 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
ROCHELLE SALT—50 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Liverpool
SAFFLOWER—32 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—550 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
SHEANUT OIL—600 cs, Hasman & Baxt, Aarhus
SOAPBARK—50 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
110 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—800 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
250 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—37 cks, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—600 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SOLVENT NAPTHA—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
STRYCHNINE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
TALC—1,750 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
221 bgs, Bernco International, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs, Anglo American Hides Co, Itajai
1,103 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
4,480 bgs, Bank of N Y, Bangkok
6,099 bgs, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—10 bbls, Chemical Bank, Bremen
5 cs, Havre
THALLIUM SULFATE—4 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
TONKA BEANS—55 cks, Machado & Co, Trinidad
TRAGACANTH GUM—50 bgs, Khorramshahr
12 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—130 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—120 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VITMIN B1—15 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
VITMIN C—20 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
WHITING—700 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
WITHERITE—336 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOOL GREASE—52 dms, N I Malmstrom, Adelaide
54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
WOOL WAX—45 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—400 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
ZINC OXIDE—45 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
ZIRCON—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

### Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Hong Kong
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
CASEIN—234 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—100 bgs, Papermakers Importing Co, Newport
CODLIVER OIL—20 dms, W J Byrnes, Bergen
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
COPRA CAKE—5,920 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
13,400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Zamboanga
11,200 bgs, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
6,720 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
7,840 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
CRYOLITE—4,000 bgs, Pennsalt Corp, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,575 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
425 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Hamburg
2,115 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
FERROUS SULFATE—635 bgs, D M Hicks, Kobe
GLUE—160 bgs, Newport
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Glasgow
KELPMEAL—242 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen
MANILA GUM—42 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila
MONTAN WAX—10 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Amsterdam
PAPRIKA—1,000 bgs, Hilpert Trading Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,808 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—50 bgs, Maurbeni Iida Co, Kobe
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—123 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
SODIUM CYANIDE—400 dms, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,016 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kohsichang
7,160 bgs, Bangkok
237 bgs, Djakarta
TOLUENE—3 dms, Morehouse International, Amsterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
ZINC CHLORIDE—80 dms, Antwerp

### Philadelphia

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—11 dms, Smith & Kline Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,288 bgs, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
60 dms, Whitmoyer Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM—5,971 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
750 bgs, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—174,514 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
213,073 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
120,052 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA—500 bgs, Genoa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

### San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,781 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
CLOVE—12 cs, H M Newhall, Penang
COCONUT OIL—365 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Masbate
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—10,348 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
4,565 bgs, Steinhardter & Nordinger, Callao
5,888 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Talcahuano
2,609 bgs, Callao
GLUE—40 bgs, Frank P Dow, Liverpool
MINERAL COLORS—11 dms, Revelli Chemical Co, Hamburg
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—544 bgs, Poons Co, Singapore
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Singapore
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

## Plax Man Will Receive Franklin Institute Medal

James Bailey, developer of the plastic bottle and consulting engineer, Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., is one of three American inventors who will receive Edward Longstreth medals from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for their widely diversified achievements.

The others are: Price C. LeMore, Montgomery, Ala., plantation owner who invented the flame-weeding process for cotton, and Dr. George S. Crampton, professor emeritus of opthamology, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, who invented the borescope, a specialized periscope for the internal inspection of turbine shaft sand various closed vessels.

Awards will be made October 15 at formal ceremonies in the institute's Franklin Memorial Hall, according to Wynn Laurence LePage, institute president.

The medal citation to Mr. Bailey reads: "For the many advances in the art of processing plastics based on his personal technical contributions and his effective leadership in research and development, and particularly of the development under his direction of methods for the successful commercial manufacture of unbreakable plastic bottles."

Mr. Bailey has been issued forty-five patents in the plastics and glass fields and has written twenty-one articles on the subjects.

## Pesticide Tolerance Fees Are Due for Sharp Rise

An increase in pesticide tolerance fees averaging two and a half times those in effect under the Miller pesticide law has been announced by the Food and Drug Administration. They will become effective in September.

The Miller law provides for fees to cover the cost of administration. Such fees are charged to applicants for pesticide tolerances.

At the time the fees were established there was no previous experience to serve as a basis for cost estimates, FDA explained. The agency now has three years of such experience which, it said, shows that very substantial increases are necessary to put the services on a self-sustaining basis.

The increase being put into effect covers the time spent in reviewing and studying the pesticide tolerance petitions, the search and study of pertinent literature, and necessary laboratory work, all of which are needed for sound appraisal of scientific data submitted in support of tolerances for pesticide revenues in food.

## Renegotiation Act Renewal Rejected by House Group

A two-year renewal of the renegotiation act has been turned down by the house ways and means committee which has reported legislation favoring only a six months extension of the law. The two-year continuance had been urged by the administration for the law which expires December 31.

Provision also been made in the extension bill for appeals of the decisions of the Renegotiation Board to th. U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. Existing law permits appeals only to the US Tax Court and appeals from that court to the circuit courts only on questions of law.

A second amendment of the committee provides that contracts which may be made with the to-be-created newly-authorized space agency shall also come within the scope of the Renegotiation Board.

## *Mercury Industry Seen*

—Continued from page 7

prices, last year it amounted to an ad-valorem rate of only 8 percent.

Mr. Gilbert said that production of mercury last year in the principal exporting countries—Italy, Spain, Mexico and Yugoslavia—was greater than exports by over 50,000 flasks. Moreover, of the metal shipped to the United States, 28,000 flasks were not taken by industrial consumers, he added.

The handicaps that domestic producers operate under in competing with those in foreign countries were shown in the following daily labor cost figures, including fringe benefits:—United States, $21.36; Mexico, $4.80; Italy, $6; Spain, $2; and Yugoslavia, $1.50.

Persons engaged in mercury mining in the United States, Mr. Gilbert stated, question that domestic producers' disadvantages are offset in substantial part by a higher grade and more productive labor force.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilbert said:—

"The United States government has indicated that it considers a 'healthy industry within our shores will be another strong point in our defense armor.' The historical record shows that domestic consuming industry has time and again had to call upon United States producers for help in frequently recurring emergencies.

"The record also shows that a going domestic mercury producing industry cannot be maintained in the face of uncontrolled importation of foreign mercury because of our unfavorable costs as compared with those in foreign countries. Moreover, every time mines are permitted or forced to close, it becomes increasingly difficult from time and monetary viewpoints to reopen them.

"In addition, mining cannot be maintained without exploration and development work. Therefore, it appears essential that the United States government take steps to assure the domestic industry a reasonable share of the domestic market. This purpose can be accomplished only by restricting imports."

## *Cuba Choice Market*

—Continued from page 5

tics industry, but all resins for molding purposes are imported.

As a by-product of the soap industry, glycerine production totals around 4 million pounds annually, of which about 20 percent is refined in Cuba and the balance is exported in crude form.

Research has been going on for some time on a process for recovering the wax contained in sugar cane and, if it is found practicable, the industry has a potential annual production of over 50 million pounds of hard wax. Wax is now produced from sugar cane, but the quantity will be stepped up when a more efficient means of extraction is developed.

Cuba's production of salt, which is recovered from sea water by solar evaporation, reaches some 60,000 tons a year. In addition, some 10,000 tons are imported for industrial and food purposes.

Industrial cleaners, polishes and stains are manufactured by several small Cuban companies, but there is no domestic production of sulfonated oils and greases, scouring agents, penetrants or other textile compounds.

With the exception of fertilizers, fertilizer materials and insecticides, which enter Cuba free of custom duties, the United States receives a preference in the tariff averaging about 30 percent on practically all chemical products.

## *'57 Good for Organics*

—Continued from page 4

duced in largest volume in 1957 was the halogenated hydrocarbons, the output of which was 4.2 billion pounds; sales were 1.9 billion pounds, valued at $244 million.

Individual chemicals, the output of which exceeded 1 billion pounds in 1957, were synthetic methanol (1.5 billion pounds, compared with 1.6 billion pounds in 1956); formaldehyde (37 percent) (1.4 billion pounds or about the same as in 1956); ethyl alcohol (1.4 billion pounds, compared with 1.3 billion pounds in 1956); ethylene oxide (1.2 billion pounds, compared with 1.0 billion pounds in 1956); ethylene glycol (1.2 billion pounds, compared with 1.0 billion pounds in 1956); isopropyl alcohol (1.2 billion pounds, compared with 1.1 billion pounds in 1956); and acetic anhydride (1.2 billion pounds, compared with 910 million pounds in 1956).

## Esso Tankers Created

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has created a new affiliate, Esso Tankers, Inc., with headquarters in New York. J. M. B. Howard, deputy coordinator of transportation for Standard will serve as the new company's president.


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- DIHYDROXYBENZIDINE
- 3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLGLYCINE
- 3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE
- 2,4-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 2,6-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 3,5-DIHYDROXYPYRIDINE
- 2,4-DIHYDROXYTHIAZOLE
- DIIODOHYDROXYPROPANE
- DIIODOLECITHIN
- 1,3-DIMERCAPTOPROPANE
- 2,3-DIMERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID
- 3,4-DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID
- DIMETHYLCARBAMYL CHLORIDE
- 2,2-DIMETHYLETHYLENEIMINE
- 1,1-DIMETHYLETHYLENE OXIDE
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# Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market continued to look uninspired last week. Indifferent buying, coupled with summer vacation shut-downs, tended to put the market at a low ebb. A major producer cut prices in a number of aromatic chemicals including citral, linalool and linalyl acetate. For the most part, soft positions in source oils prompted the movement. In essential oils, the mint oils continued to look strong. With newcrop just around the corner, the hightening price picture appears to have becalmed itself somewhat; however, reports from source areas continue to note that production this year of both spearmint and peppermint is below that of previous years which suggests that the price situation should remain on a relatively even footing during the coming year. Bois de rose and citronella continued in their usual relaxed posture. Strength was reported in bergamot, lime and orange oils and in Bourbon and Algerian geranium and sandalwood oils. Palmarosa looked weak on spot.

Cuminseed was the big gainer in the seeds and spices market. Spot Iranian cuminseed was quoted by one dealer at 36c per pound or 6c higher than had been previously asked. For August-September shipment, 33c per pound was asked. The price of quality recleaned cyprus cuminseed was 35c. per pound or 5¾c more than had been previously asked. Current developments in the Middle Eastern political and military situation have obviously prompted the price shifts. The only other movement of note was that of some red peppers which gained ground previously lost.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Pepper, red, Hontaka, ½c. per lb.
Santak, 1c. per lb.
Yatsufusas, 1½c. per lb.
Gondars, 2c. per lb.
Cuminseed, Iran, 6c. per lb.
Cyprus, recl., 5¾c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Anisseed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintji 'A,' 2c. per lb.
Citral, 55c. per lb.
Linalool, 15c. per lb.
Lignaloe wood oil, Mex., 25c. per lb.
Methyl ionone, 10c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 145.83 | 145.89 | 145.70 | 144.82 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Essential Oils

**Bergamot**—Spot prices for this material continued firm at previous levels, sources here last week reported. Information from Italy had it that the Consortium recently announced that all bergamot oil now being sold had 40 percent or better ester. Also, information from Italy noted that latest oferings there are above previous quotes by about 10c. per pound. It is felt that this should effect the domestic spot market but all is to a great extent dependent upon the demand picture here.

**Boise de rose** — Softness prevailed throughout this market, dealers here reported last week. The situation remained pretty much what it has been for the past years, i.e., oversupply and withered demand. Despite continued reports from source that efforts are being made to curb the production situation, little headway has apparently been made and hope for future curtailment remains somewhat dim. The gap between Peruvian and Brazilian price structure appears to have narrowed somewhat though the practices that brought the lower priced Peruvian material into the picture apparently remain a strong factor in the market. Present listings on spot are a range of $2.55 to $2.75 per pound for Brazilian boise de rose and $2.10 to $2.55 for Peruvian oils.

**Citronella**—Though there is no real relationship between this oil and boise de rose, the two oils seem to invariably follow the same pattern. Such has been the case for the past years when both oils with supply situations far out of proportion with their respective demand pictures, followed downward paths to softness. Citronella, with material seemingly endlessly flowing out of Formosa in large quantities, has remained at its present position through a number of crisis that included the Suez Canal situation of a few years back. Nothing seems to change it. The present development in the Middle East may have its effect upon the market but in light of the lightness with which citronella was touched during the Suez development, no one really holds out any hope for stiffening. Present listings for citronella are a range of 57c. to 65c. for Formosan (Javatype) material and a range of 58c. to 67c. for Ceylon quality material.

**Clove**—Leaf oil, according to one dealer, has displayed a greater degree of strength than previously. Some sources, the dealer said, attribute the firming trend to speculative influences rather than by any basic change in the over-all market.

**Orange**—A pronounced upturn in activity in the citrus has been noticed as a result of the warmer weather. The market was off to a slow start due to unseasonably cool weather this spring. Orange oil remains in a tight position. A series of freezes in Florida in the early part of the year damaged many of the trees thus depleting stocks drastically. Due to this tight supply problem manufacturers of beverages, confections and foodstuffs have turned to other citrus oils such as grapefruit and lemon. Prices of both Florida and California orange oil were unchanged last week.

**Rapeseed**—One source here noted last week that the Indian government has decided to release a quota of five thousand tons of rape-mustard oil for export up to the end of September of this year.

**Sandalwood**—One source here last week reported that though the late advance in sandalwood oil had appeared to have run its course, dealers do not appear to be willing to sell the item very freely due to the uncertainty regarding the future supply and costs of chips from which the oil are made. It was added that the trade here is still waiting for confirmation of the prices paid for chips at the recent auction held in the primary market.

**Spearmint**—Word on this market continues to point in the direction of a firm and stable market for some time to come. For the past years the market has shown some tendency toward slovenliness of position because of the heavy production picture that prevailed. This year, however, information seeping into the market scene from source areas suggest that production will be at an ebb. In the light of this, and dealers information that stocks on spot are not overly high, one must agree that the position for both spearmint and peppermint oil must stand at a relatively good level of stability and strength.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Citral**—A producer last week cut the price of his extra quality citral. The new listing for an inside OPD price is $5.05 per pound or 55c. less than had been previously quoted for extra quality citral. Standard citral is listed at $3.85 per pound.

**Linalool**—Long soft on the spot market, linalool ex boise de rose was cut in price last week by one major producer. The new listing, $4.20 per pound, is 15c. less than had been previously the inside spot listing. The condition of the linatool market has in general been a reflection of the South American source oil market which has been consistantly weak for some time now.

**Methyl Ionone**—A major producer last week cut the price of standard methyl ionone. The new inside listing, $4.05 per pound, is 10c. less than had been previously quoted on spot. The producer also noted shifts in his listings for methyl ionone extra, now quoted at $5.50 per pound; methyl ionone gamma, $5.55 per pound and methyl heptenone, $4.95 per pound.

## Seeds and Spices

**Cuminseed**—Developments in the Middle East prompted heavy price shifts for items in this market last week, sources here reported. Spot Iranian cuminseed was being sold for 36c. per pound or 6c. more than had been previously quoted. Recleaned material from Cyprus was being quoted at 35c. a pound or 5¾c. per pound more than was previously quoted. Iranian material for August/September sale was being quoted at 33c. per pound.

**Nutmegs**—According to one source, prices in Singapore are much higher than

## Essential Oils

our local market. It is obvious that the smuggling from Indonesia has been stopped. The price in New York is held in check by the availability of West India's. Maces are very cheap by comparison.

Pimento—The Jamaican Government, according to one source, reduced the floor price of pimento about 5c. a pound. This will permit shipments at the lower price from now until the end of the year. However, as of November, the price will revert to the higher level. New York warehouse stocks are claimed by the source to be low. New supplies, the source says, will be shipped during the first week of August and are available at the reduced level.

Peppers—Prices for black pepper slipped again last week. However, the decline primarily reflected a reduction of 4c. a pound in the ocean freight. In general, Singapore and India remained steady despite the limited demand from this side. Only occasional offerings of Sarawak came out for shipment. Even here, the discounts for late deliveries were very small. The fact that the business has slowed down and the market has declined has caused some to question the fundamental strength of the market. There is really no change in the basic supply picture. It is obvious that the trouble in the Middle East caused an exaggerated advance in the market. However, the market has lost most of this advance and is facing the period of heaviest consumption. It would appear that the present lull is a good opportunity to extend coverage.

Spot stocks of white pepper are moving slowly, but there is very little pressure on prices because the quantities held here are very small. Shipment levels were slightly lower this week.

Most Japanese red peppers, according to one dealer, are attempting to edge upward. The 1957/58 imports were somewhat lower than a year ago. This is surprising in that Japanese Chillies sold at the lowest level in many years. It is also a good indication that reserves for the Fall demand are not nearly as large as previously supposed. Reports from growing areas indicate that weather conditions have been good; thus, a normal crop is anticipated in spite of reduced acreage.

## *Toners and Lakes*

—Continued from page 7

output of full-strength toners consisted of red toners (15.2 million pounds).

Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were: Lithol red R, 4.9 pounds; benzidine yellow, 2.7 million pounds; Toluidine red, 2.5 million pounds; phthalocyanine blue B, 2.4 million pounds; phthalocyanine green, 1.9 million pounds; and eosine, permanent red 2B, and red lake C, 1.3 million pounds each.

Total production in 1957 of extended toners and lakes amounted to 10.0 million pounds, of which 5.5 million pounds were extended toners and 4.5 million pounds were lakes.

Total production of extended toners and lakes in 1956 amounted to 12.5 million pounds. Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1957 were 8.5 million pounds, valued at $9.8 million, of which 5.3 million pounds, valued at $6.8 million, were extended toners and 3.2 million pounds, valued at $3.0 million, were lakes. Total sales of extended toners and lakes in 1956 amounted to 10.7 million pounds, valued at $12.1 million.

## *Agricultural Chemical*

—Continued from page 7

lion pounds, as against 399 million pounds in the previous year.

Production of cyclic pesticides and other cyclic chemicals in this group amounted to about 407 million pounds in 1957, compared with 474 million pounds in 1956—a decrease of 14 percent.

Sales were 340 million pounds, valued at $132 million, in 1957, compared with 343 million pounds, valued at $135 million, in 1956. The chemical in this group which was produced in the greatest quantity in 1957 was the insecticide DDT. The output of this product amounted to 125 million pounds in 1957.

Production of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemicals amounted to 104 million pounds in 1957, compared with the 96 million pounds reported for 1956; sales were 94 million pounds, valued at $46 million, in 1957, compared with 57 million pounds, valued at $38 million, in 1956.

## Data Offered

**Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued new index for its synthetics products.** Data included in the index are description, acid number, color, softening point, bulking value and viscosity.

**Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has issued an eight-page brochure dealing with the use of soil fumigation to rid soil of weed seeds, diseases and nematodes.** The booklet describes methods of application developed in the firm's field studies of sodium methyl dithiocarbamate, trademarked by the company, "Vapam." Copies are available by writing to Stauffer at 380 Madison avenue, New York 17.

A new sixty-page bulletin on **methyl butynol and methyl pentynol** has been issued by Air Reduction Chemical Company. The publication discusses physical properties, storage and handling, toxicity, methods of analysis, chemical properties and applications. A copy of the new Airco bulletin is available from Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, 150 East 42nd street, New York 17. Specify form ADC 5000.

Ferro Corporation's Frits Division, 4150 East 56th street, Cleveland 5, Ohio, is offering a new edition of its 113-page book, **"Porcelain Enameling Operations,"** by E. E. Bryant, technical director of the division.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, has published an expanded and revised edition of its brochure on **adipic acid.** The new edition contains thirty-six pages of basic data including physical properties, chemical properties and reactions and suggested uses along with a list of 271 literature references. Copies are available by writing to national Aniline at 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's chemical division in Baltimore, Md., has issued an information folder on the use of **"Terraclor fungicide in controlling southern blight**—or stem and root rot—of peanuts. Written primarily for the peanut grower, the folder includes a description of the disease problem and also contains a dosage rate chart and suggested recommendations for a land plaster mix of the fungicide. The folder is available by writing to Olin's chemical division in Baltimore.

Meer Corporation, New York, has issued a brochure, **"Gums by Meer Corporation."** Included is a history of gums or plant hydrocolloids and a description of origin, characteristics, use and performance information. Copies are available by writing to Meer at 318 West 46th street, New York 36.

The chemical products division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has issued a fifty-two page catalog on its line of **aliphatic chemicals.** Included are test data on the company's olefins, hydrocarbons, fatty acids, glycerides and sperm oil products. Also contained is gas chromatographic composition data on olefins, hydrocarbons, fatty alcohols and hydrogenated fatty acids. Solubility, compatibility and physical constants charts are given for the various products. Copies are available by writing on company letterheads to the chemical products division, Box 839, Minneapolis 40, Minn.

A twelve-page brochure describing the **use of antioxidants** in stabilizing inedible animal fats has been issued by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company. The brochure outlines the nature and problems of rancidity and discusses the mechanism by which antioxidants retard its development. The various methods currently used for adding oxidants are also detailed. Copies are available by writing to Eastman Chemical in Kingsport.


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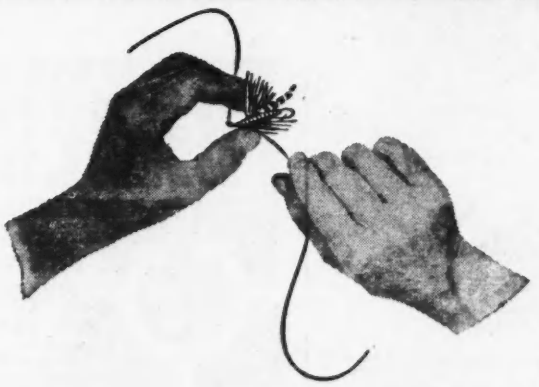

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# Petroleum Derivatives

Earlier assumptions on the part of producers that developments in the Middle East would nudge this market into a firmer position remain only partly realized. The assumptions, at the beginning of American intervention, were based to a great extent upon expectations that the situation would develop into something more far reaching than the present stand-off. In the instance of such a development, military buying would have blossomed and also, there was always the chance of a supply cut-off. As things stand now, however, with most involved elements striving toward a speedy solution to the conflict that was never met, it appears that the assumptions were premature. Here on the domestic scene, markets for petroleum derivatives remain bogged down in the ever present economic decline. Sources continue to claim that the economy is rising from its slump, but no reflection of this has appeared in this market. Benzene, at recently reduced listings, stood fast at previous levels. This was the case with toluene (also recently reduced) and xylene prices continued as before.

Two producers of toluene have stiffened price position. One source suggested the movement was prompted by stepped up military buying.

Microcrystalline wax was still benefiting from its seasonal market

The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 6.5 million gallons, 3 percent greater than a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in May was 2 percent higher than May, 1957. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 623 million gallons, 178 million gallons below a year ago.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105.51 | 105.51 | 105.51 | 107.78 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Solvents and Diluents

**Cleaners Naphtha**—The growth of use of synthetic fibre for clothing continues to make deep inroads into the use of this material, sources here reported last week. Though the seasonal market has been to some extent a profitable one, it was said, the strength of the market in no way approximates levels previously reached. The feeling is that the synthetic fibre trend will continue to damage this market, it was added.

**Partial Aromatics**—The market for this material remained untouched last week by developments in the market. Though producers of some derivatives contended that developments in the Middle East have forged some strength in areas of the market, partial aromatics continued to sulk in keeping with the patterns of the industrial slump. Some non-industrial buying, particularly from manufacturers of paint going to seasonal construction, has given the market a hand up, but on the whole position remains weak. With the seasonal period of buying already drawing to a close, the feeling is that the fall months will be weak sales periods. Hope for any immediate relief in the industrial situation lies primarily with military buying, it was said, and though some sources have benefited from this area recently, there is a question as to just how much strength will be available from this quarter.

**Toluene**—Two major producers have shifted their position in the past two weeks from delivered to f.o.b. basis. According to one producer, the action was prompted by the strength injected into the market through more strenuous military buying. Government buying has been on the upswing, the producer said, since the recent developments in the Middle East. Petroleum producers of toluene have been suffering in some areas in attempts to meet the drastic slash made in coaltar toluene not too long ago. Both producers shifted their Marcus Hook, Pa., price to 25c. per gallon, f.o.b. One producer hiked his price at Charleston, S.C., to 26c. per gallon, f.o.b.

**Xylene**—The picture here remains unchanged, nor is there any expectation of change in the immediate future. World influences, particularly those developments in the Middle East, have to date made no mark on the facade of this market. Though the administration and business sources continue to tout the fact that the economy is climbing out of its slump, this material and the other derivatives that suffered at the hands of the general decline, stand enmired at the bottom of the well. The feeling is that markets directly related to the buying public, such as the automobile business, will have to move first; then the source material markets will begin to arouse themselves. However, though the recent rise in the price of steel may be construed by some as pointing to an economy movement upward, the automobile industry remains sluggish and xylene is even moreso. Where the continued rumors of price shift for xylene comes into the picture remains to be seen. Though the rumors have persisted, no actual move has been made on the part of producers and some of the roughest days for this market have been weathered to date.

## Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 26, totaled 248,784,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 251,720,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,936,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,363,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 427,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

## LPG's

**Iso-butane**—production of this material during the first two weeks of last month amounted to 17,253,000 gallons, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. This figure compares with the production tally for the last two weeks of June of 22,460,000 gallons and the 32,368,000 gallons produced during the first two months of July of 1958. Inventories of iso-butane on July 15 were computed at 36,119,000 gallons as compared with the 38,849,000 gallons in stock on June 30 and the 12,758,000 gallons in stock July 15 of the year previous.

**Butane-propane mix**—production of this material during the first two weeks of July was computed in the API report at 25,547,000 gallons as compared with the 26,801,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of June and the 32,368,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of July of last year. Stocks of this material at plants, terminals and underground, according to the API report, were tallied at 32,409,000 gallons on July 15 as compared with inventories of 27,830,000 gallons on June 30 and inventories of 35,589,000 gallons on July 15 of last year.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—current reports of the industry for the week ended July 25 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, the American Petroleum Institute reports. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,536,000 barrels, an increase of 8,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,517,000 barrels were 67,000 barrels above the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,517,000 barrels were 67,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 246,000 barrels below the week ended July 26. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 773,000 barrels daily, compared with 877,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending July 25, crude oil production averaged 6,482,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,509,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 7,509,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 890,000 barrels daily.

# Coatings Materials

Aluminum pigments advanced last week, as expected, following the hike in aluminum metal a week earlier. Paste is up 1 cent per pound to 69½ cents for extra-fine and 47 cents for standard; and powder up 1½ cents to $1.11 for extra-fine and 81 cents for standard. Prime mover in this round of increases was the automatic wage boost that became effective in the entire aluminum industry on August 1. Faced with a similar wage boost, the steel industry had been indecisive about raising tabs, but finally did so, and this, in effect, gave the green light to aluminum makers.

Elsewhere in the coatings market, trade was quiet and prices unchanged. Business volume in many materials had approached the low point that annually precedes the start of the Fall market. Zinc pigments were said to be particularly lethargic right now because of vacation shutdowns in the paint field and slow demand by automobile makers for rubber.

Suppliers of automotive coatings can expect a good Fall season, trade sources say, because Detroit's production plans are ambitious. If there is really to be a consumer's rebellion against price and styling, these sources believe, suppliers won't feel the effect of it until next Spring; and chances are there will be no rebellion.

As to business sentiment in general, the increase in steel prices, although certain to stoke the fires of inflation, has generated a kind of optimism. It has been said that while inflationary forces are in themselves unpleasant, they refuse to coexist long with a recession. They usually win out.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Aluminum paste, 1c. per lb.
Powder, 1½c. per lb.

**Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101.45 | 101.45 | 101.45 | 100.76 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Prime Pigments

**Aluminum Pigments**—Effective today paste is up 1c. and powder 1½c. per pound. This move reflects the automatic wage increase that hit the entire aluminum industry on August 1. Paste is now quoted at 69½c. per pound for extra-fine and 47c. for standard; and powder at $1.11 for paste and 81c. for standard.

The time lag between the wage increase and the move in prices was explained by the fact that steel makers, faced with a similar wage increase, had been hesitant to raise tabs. When they finally moved, the effect was to flash a go ahead signal to other producers who had been stymied by the conflict of higher costs and a recession-bitten market.

**Carbon Black**—There have been no price revisions in this group of materials since the first of the year. Current outlook is said to be steady, reflecting normal business volume and relatively stable costs. Demand from manufacturers of inks and carbon paper is holding up well.

**Chrome Colors**—At 3,103 short tons, output of chrome colors advanced seasonally in May over the 2,733 tons produced a month earlier, but fell far short of the total of 3,593 tons reported for May, 1958. Tonnage of individual colors in May was as follows: chrome oxide green, 495; chrome yellow and orange, 2,077 and molybdate chrome orange, 531, compared, respectively, with 299, 1,941 and 493 the previous month; and, 692, 2,408 and 493 in May, 1957.

Stocks of chrome colors on May 31, 1958 totaled 4,033 short tons as against 3,991 a year earlier.

**Dry Colors**—Demand for many items is holding to a good clip although some big industrial accounts have been temporarily shut off by vacation shutdowns. A good Fall season is anticipated for chrome colors, iron blue and other colors going into industrial finishes. Market analysts are in the main optimistic about the outlook for automobiles, although nearly all will concede a degree of uneasiness concerning the public's response to styling and prices.

Prices of dry colors should hold steady until the first of next year when a few items are likely to be revised upwards.

**Zinc Pigments**—Not much interest was shown last week by the paint and rubber trades. The market was said to be reaching the low point that traditionally precedes Labor Day.

Quotations have been unchanged for two years despite reductions in the price of metal. Producers explain that the connection between the pigments and metal was always an arbitrary one, as zinc ore, and not metal, is the raw material used for manufacture of zinc oxide by the American process.

## Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

| | Sales | |
|---|---|---|
| | April | May |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins: | | |
| Molding resins | 11,514,733 | 11,451,030 |
| Laminating resins | 6,434,465 | 6,081,705 |
| Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin | 1,938,030 | 1,990,584 |
| Urea and melamine resins: | | |
| Portective coating resins, straight, modified | 1,799,458 | 1,834,467 |
| Styrene resins: | | |
| Portective coating resins, straight, modified | 7,408,435 | 7,497,043 |
| Vinyl resins: | | |
| Total all types | 59,865,876 | 62,798,030 |
| Alkyd resins for protective coatings: | | |
| Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified | 8,975,437 | 8,618,218 |
| Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene | 3,159,663 | 3,148,025 |
| Polybasic acid types except phthalic: | | |
| Unmodified | 354,900 | 156,311 |
| Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene | 395,186 | 407,740 |
| Rosin modifications for protective coatings: | | |
| Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol) | 1,306,292 | 1,116,914 |
| Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc. | 1,014,301 | 1,011,624 |
| Rosin, rosin esters, modified: | | |
| Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins | 1,899,837 | 2,152,298 |
| Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids | 2,848,801 | 2,531,078 |
| All other modifications. | 3,558,130 | 2,655,194 |
| Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins | 18,814,767 | 19,208,997 |
| Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials | | |
| Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins) | 723,493 | 713,675 |

## Natural Resins

**Gum**—With most of the consuming trade on vacation, orders last week were restricted to sparse lots of bags for immediate delivery. Prices were steady and unchanged, reflecting stable levels at the

## Coatings Shipments, Output: May

| | Factory shipments Dollars | | Reported production Gallons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | April | May |
| Trades sales | $95,200,000 | $106,300,000 | 27,700,000 | 30,600,000 |
| Industrial sales, total | 50,300,000 | 52,300,000 | 22,500,000 | 24,800,000 |
| Paint and Varnish | 36,400,000 | 37,700,000 | 16,300,000 | 18,400,000 |
| Lacquer | 13,900,000 | 14,600,000 | 6,200,000 | 6,400,000 |
| Overall totals | $145,500,000 | $158,600,000 | *50,200,000 | *54,400,000 |

Total sales, Jan.-May.: $639,725,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.


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# Coatings Materials

source market. All grades were in adequate supply.

**Shellac**—This market is seasonally quiet. Orange grades are amply available at 38c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, lists at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined.

## Miscellaneous

**Glue**—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during June with May's figures shown for comparison:

| | June | May |
|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | |
| Hide, glue, total | 4,215 | 4,533 |
| Low grade | 1,490 | 1,653 |
| Medium grade | 1,327 | 1,422 |
| High grade | 1,122 | 1,136 |
| Extra high grade | 276 | 322 |
| Bone, glue total | 4,386 | 4,745 |
| Green | 3,379 | 3,498 |
| Extracted | 1,007 | 1,247 |
| Glue, total | 8,601 | 9,278 |
| **Shipments** | | |
| Hide, glue, total | 4,341 | 3,572 |
| Low grade | 1,643 | 1,405 |
| Medium grade | 1,207 | 1,091 |
| High grade | 947 | 898 |
| Extra high grade | 344 | 298 |
| Bone, glue total | 3,199 | 4,051 |
| Green | 2,505 | 2,996 |
| Extracted | 694 | 1,055 |
| Glue, total | 7,540 | 7,743 |
| **Stocks** | | |
| Hide, glue total | 37,167 | 37,256 |
| Low grade | 8,788 | 9,141 |
| Medium grade | 9,738 | 9,618 |
| High grade | 6,689 | 6,514 |
| Extra high grade | 1,952 | 2,020 |
| Bone, glue total | 11,150 | 9,963 |
| Green | 7,405 | 6,531 |
| Extracted | 3,745 | 3,432 |
| Glue, total | 38,317 | 37,256 |

**Casein**—Supply in Argentina has been getting short, and therefore prices are somewhat firmer. Material for late August shipment is quoted at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, carlots. Australian is available for delivery later in the year at 20¼c. per pound, while Polish is said to be in plentiful supply at prices ranging fractionally below 19c.

The last named material is about the only one priced favorably enough right now to compete with soya protein. France has diverted much of its dairy output into milk powder and cheese, which have proved more profitable.

## Lacquer Materials

**Dioctyl Phthalate**—Tankcars still list at 28c. per pound, but in actual trade material is widely available at 27c., market sources report. This is the same situation that has prevailed in the market for several years, except that now it is reported to be more acute. Major producers stated that while they would meet competitive prices when necessary, they were not contemplating any change in listings.

**Dimethyl Phthalate**—Nothing has happened to change the assessment of the phthalic anhydride market that was made last week. Trade sources gave a variety of reasons to explain their contention that producers would hold the line against the 4c. price trimming made by a firm new to the industry. Chief among these was the fact that the firm would have only a relatively small capacity, when rated against the industry as a whole, so that there would not be much pressure for competitors to meet the new price.

This means that an imminent decline is not to be expected in esters of phthalic anhydride, at least not in this connection.

## Naval Stores

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. Aug. 1 | Mon. Aug. 4 | Tues. Aug. 5 | Wed. Aug. 6 | Thurs. Aug. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drums— | | | | | |
| K | ... | | $7.89 | ... | |
| M | ... | $7.80 | 7.90 | ... | $7.83 |
| WG | ... | ... | ... | | 8.07 |
| WW | ... | ... | 8.17 | $8.20 | 8.22 |
| Bags— | | | | | |
| K | ... | ... | 7.585¶ | ... | ... |
| N | $7.85 | ... | 7.93 | ... | ... |
| WG | ... | ... | | 8.14 | ... |
| WW | ... | ... | 7.99¶ | ... | ... |

Tankcars (for week ended August 7)—
M or better, $7.35

Sales, USDA
559* 407* 483* 240* 845*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.10; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | 5.12¶ | .513¶ | .501¶ | ... | .5025 |
| Sales | 13,000¶ | 8,500¶ | 20,000¶ | ... | 4,000¶ |

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 62c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. † Average price.


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## Bids Wanted

**Benzalkonium chloride,** 39,264 4-oz. bots., sol., USP, 10 percent, Bid 57, Aug. 22, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

**Cortisone,** contract bid, Bid 2344, Aug. 12, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids) N. Y. 7, N. Y.

**Drugs,** 24,192 ½-oz. tubes bacitracin neomycin ointment, Bid 69, Aug. 19, 9,000 bots. thiamine hydrochloride, sol., inj., USP, Bid 59, Aug. 19, Military Med. Supply Agency 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

**Insecticide,** 115,000 12-oz. bombs DDT allethrin, Bid 40, Aug. 18, 12,000 lbs. chlordane, Bid 37, Aug. 25, US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

**Lime,** 147,900 lbs., Bid 2286C, Aug. 13, Purchase Div., Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.

**Methanol,** 16,000 gals., reagent, Bid 2-214, Aug. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

**Paint,** 1,250 gals. shellac, cut, non-pigmented, Bid 1529B, Aug. 15, Purchase Div., US Navy Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.; 2,000 5-gal. steel cans rust inhibiting enamel, Bid 4-304, Aug. 19, 1,100 5-gal. cans syn. lusterless green enamel, Bid 4-296, Aug. 18, 680 5-gal. steel pails blue lusterless oil paint, Bid 4-233, Aug. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

**Sodium bisulfate,** 60,000 lbs., monohydrate, tech., niter cake, Bid 1-202, Aug. 15, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

**Sodium carbonate,** 240,000 lbs., anhyd., tech., Bid 1-261, Aug. 19, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

## *DuPont Should Keep*

*—Continued from page 3*

required by antitrust proceedings would be given the same tax treatment that congress has provided by law with respect to involuntary distributions to stockholders in public utilities and bank holding companies. There would be no exemptions from capital gains tax upon the subsequent sale of the stock, but its receipt would not be subject to tax as ordinary income.)

"If and when S 3962 or similar legislation were enacted," Mr. Dallstream said, "it would presumably be limited to orders of divestiture thereafter entered, and it would be indeed ironic and tragic—like contracting polio just before the discovery of the Salk vaccine—if serious tax burdens and market losses should be brought on by a decree of divestiture entered shortly before passage of the remedial legislation."

**Other Recommendations**

Mr. Dallstream also recommended a "pass-through" of voting rights of Christiana's direct holdings of General Motors stock; and that officers and directors of duPont, Christiana, and Delaware and their spouses, and duPont employees engaged in selling automotive finishes and fabrics to General Motors be enjoined from exercising any "pass-through" voting rights or soliciting in regard to voting.

In addition, Mr. Dallstream proposed restrictions on future acquisitions of General Motors stock by these companies; restrictions on their right to have common directors, officers, or employees with General Motors or to nominate directors; and restrictions on trade agreements and relations between duPont and General Motors.

## *S 11 Gets Out of Committee*

*—Continued from page 4*

system in general and to small business in particular, against destruction by price discrimination that both must have if they are to endure.

In an additional statement of his views, Sen. Wiley said that he was against it in its present form because it applies only to the food, drug and cosmetic industries, and excludes the retail gasoline dealers "who had been most active in pressing for the bill."

He said that no adequate reason has been presented that would justify excluding these dealers, if grocers, druggists and beauty shops are to be given its protection.

**'A Trick Mirror'**

The four apponents were Senators Everett Kirksen of Illinois, William E. Jenner of Indiana, John M. Butler of Maryland, and Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska. They described it as "an amazing measure," "a boon to lawyers," and one that operates "like a trick mirror."

They said that the bill is amazing because it found its way to the senate calendar in spite of the opposition of the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which found by a poll that its members stood 10-1 against it, and by more than 120 trade associations and businesses which made their views known to the committee.

"It should be a boon to lawyers," they said of the original bill. "It should prove baffling to the courts. It should be bewildering to many types of business, and it should bring joy and felicitation in those quarters which are nourished by legislation and uncertain meaning and application. It will foster legal services, litigation, and court interpretation."

### Cleveland Paint Club Golfs Friday

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual golf outing and dinner dance August 15 at the Manakiki Country Club. Tee-off time will be 12 noon. Lunch will be available in the grill. Cocktails will be served at 6:45 p.m., with dinner following an hour later. There will be dancing at 9:30 p.m. Dress will be informal.


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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming demand for oils and fats last week was dull and featureless, while export business was active. Spain was reported to have purchased about 50,000 tons of degummed and refined soybean oil, which was recently authorized under PL 480. Cottonseed oil was easy and nominal. Soybean oil closed firm and slightly higher. Peanut oil was unsettled and light sales took place at a fractional decline. Corn oil continued the firmest among edible oils due to scarcity of available oil. Crude coconut oil was unsteady, with some business noted at lower levels. Copra was quiet and weaker.

Olive oil was higher for shipment as a result of the sale of 15,000 tons of Tunisian oil for shipment to Spain. Replacements from Greece also were higher, with Spain out of the market. This strengthened the local market and spot stocks were raised 5 cents to 10 cents per gallon. Lard was stronger advancing fractionally due light stocks for prompt delivery.

Tallow and greases were unsettled with trading at slightly lower levels. Soapers obtained sizable quantities of bleachable fancy tallow at the lower level. Other consumers also showed more interest in replacements, but at lower bids, which were not accepted. Greases also were lower. Oleo stearine and oleo oil were weak and dropped fractionally.

Trading in drying oils was slow, except Brazilian castor which was in good demand for prompt needs and for delivery against recent orders. Linseed oil remained steady, though inactive. Tung also was well held.

Weakness persisted in soybean meal, spot delivery declined $5 per ton and first half August, $4. Linseed meal was quiet and unchanged. Interest in meals slackened appreciably during the past fortnight.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Carnauba wax, refd., Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, refd., 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $5 per ton
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117.44 | 121.02 | 119.85 | 117.67 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Vegetable Oils

**Castor**—Trading was limited to actual needs. Domestic grades were quotab'y unchanged. Brazilian oil continued steady, with No. 1 maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Withdrawals against contracts continued active. Castor beans was entirely nominal. Offers for shipment were not available and not expected until early next month.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

| | Pounds—Castor Beans | Castor Oil |
|---|---|---|
| Last week | ..... | 700,000 |
| Previous week | ..... | 800,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1957 | 84,000 | 1,166,000 |
| Total this year | 9,041,500 | 47,527,000 |
| Corresponding period, 1957 | 12,529,900 | 62,323,000 |

**Coconut**—Crude was easy with trading at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Tankcars were quoted at 14⅞c., New York basis.

**Corn**—Scarcity of oil kept this market strong. Tankcars were sold at 14¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, September shipment, Refined oil was quoted at 17.98c., tankcars, New York basis.

**Cottonseed** — Futures market was dull and featureless on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was light. Market backed and filled with allied markets, registering slight losses, chiefly in September due to moderate liquidation. Other deliveries were practically unchanged. Favorable weather conditions were reported for the cotton and soybeans crops.

Interest in cash oils continued slow. Refined salad was nominal at 15½c. to 15⅝c. per pound carlots, New York basis, prompt delivery. Crude oil was lower and merely nominal. Tankcars yere quoted nominally at 11¾c. per pound, in the Valley; 11⅛c., Lubbock and 11⅜c. to 11½c., Waco.

### Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 8, follow:

| | Sales | Cents per Pound—High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 147 | 13.82 | 13.59 | 13.74@13.77 |
| Oct. | 63 | 13.86 | 13.68 | 13.82@13.90 |
| Dec. | 232 | 13.98 | 13.80 | 13.95S |
| March | 114 | 14.00 | 13.85 | 14.01@14.12 |
| May | 19 | 14.02 | 13.88 | 14.03@14.05 |
| July (1959) | 5 | 13.95 | 13.88 | 13.96@13.99 |

Total sales and switches, 580 contracts.

Burma received authorization to purchase about 5,000 tons of cottonseed or soybean oil under PL 480. Contract period was from August 12 to November 29 and delivery up to December 31.

Export declarations for the month of June follow: Crude, 1,993,540 pounds and refined 6,643,480 pounds.

**Flaxseed**—Trading at the recent price decline lagged. Market was quiet and unchanged.

*Minneapolis*—To-arrive bookings of flaxseed picked up sharply ahead of recent decline to $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Posted bookings amounted to 115 cars and 55,000 bushels while sales in the spot market amounted to only two cars. Weather was ideal for the growing crop, warm days and cool nights prevailing. About two-thirds of the North Dakota crop is in bloom and close to 10 percent already ripening. Harvest is expected to get underway in South Dakota within two weeks. C.C.C. sold 210,000 bushels of takeover flax at prices ranging from $3.19½ to $3.24½, f.o.b., head of the lakes, for export. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts at Minneapolis amounted to 128 cars (15 to C.C.C.), compared with 185 a year ago. Shipped were 75 cars, against 96 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

| | Receipts—1957-58 | 1956-57 | Shipments 1957-58 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Past week | 224,000 | 323,750 | 131,250 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 17,943,250 | 31,419,350 | 2,406,900 |

**Linseed**—Moderate improvement was noted for delivery against current contracts, while new business was still restricted to fill-in needs. Market remained steady and unchanged. Raw oil was held at 13.7c per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-October; 13.9c, November-December and 14.1c, February-April.

*Minneapolis*—Purchases of linseed oil for nearby needs were at a steady pace, deferred interest near a standstill. Withdrawals against existing contracts were fully up to seasonal expectations. Prices were unchanged, raw linseed oil, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, at 13.7c. a pound for August/October delivery; 13.9c., November/January and 14.1c., February/April.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

| | 1957-58 | 1956-57 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 6,900,000 | 8,640,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 285,900,000 | 337,600,000 |

**Oiticica**—Consuming demand was limited to actual needs. Tankcars were offered at 16½c per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 18c to 18½c, spot as to quantity.

**Olive**—Higher cost of replacements from abroad further stiffened the local market. Offers for shipment from Tunisia were scarcer and higher, ranging from $62. to $64 per 100 kilos drums, c. and f. for prompt shipment. This market was stronger due in part to the recent purchase of 15,000 tons of oil for shipment to Spain. Greek oil also was firmer and held at $64. to $65., same basis. Demand for oil on spot was confined to fill-in needs. Tunisian was raised to $2.55 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid and Greek to $2.50 to $2.60, depending upon quantity and seller.

**Palm**—Market remained steady and unchanged. Trading was reported light. Drums were quoted at 14c to 15c per

# Oils, Fats and Waxes

pound, spot, as to quantity and 11¾c, tankcars.

**Peanut**—Crude was lower with light sales at 17c per pound tankcars f.o.b. mills, for immediate shipment. Peanuts for about 10 tankcars of oil were released by the government last week. Refined was lower at 20c. tankcars, New York basis.

**Soybean**—Domestic buying continued restricted to prompt delivery, while export business was active. Spain purchased 25,000 tons of degummed and 25,000 tons of refined soybean oil for August-September shipment. This business was authorized recently under PL 480. Crude oil was sold from 10c to 10⅛c per pound, tankcars, unrestricted, Decatur for August-September shipment. Refined salad was steady and held at 12¾c, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Export declarations for the month of June follow: Crude, 10,316,530 pounds and refined, 85,017,210 pounds.

### Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 8, follow:

| | Sales | Cents per pound—High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. ..... | 6 | 10.11 | 10.05 | 10.08@10.15 |
| March .... | 2 | 10.03 | 10.03 | 9.97@10.00 |

Total sales, 8 contracts and switches.

**Tung**—This market was quiet, but remained steady. Tankcars were held at 21½c per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 23c to 33½c, depending upon quantity.

## Miscellaneous

**Cocoa Butter**—This market was stronger. Quotations were lifted to $1.02 to $1.07 per pound, according to quantity. Trading was spotty.

**Copra**—Trading was slow. Shipments were easier and lower at $187.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and shadable.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Weaker tone developed in this market and light volume of business took place at slightly lower levels. Yellow was reported sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and offered thereat. Choice white also was lower but steady with lard and ranged from 8⅝c. to 8¾c., same basis.

**Lard**—Market was firmer and fractionally higher due to scarcity of stocks for prompt delivery. Cash lard was lifted to 13½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Lard export declarations for the month of June totaled 22,867,980 pounds.

**Oleo Oil**—This market was easier and fractionally lower. Business was quiet. Extra was quoted from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was weak and declined to 14¼c. to 14½c., drums, same basis.

**Tallow**—Market was easier and lower. Good volume of business was reported for soapers account at the decline. Specialty buyers also were in the market with lower bids. Bleachable fancy was sold at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars delivered; prime was quoted at 8c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Edible tallow was stronger with lard and advanced to 11¾c. to 12c., tankcars. Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 9⅝c., drums, f.a.s. and bulk was nominal at 8⅝c. to 8¾c.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal** — Small lots of new crop meal was sold in south Georgia and Alabama. Trading should pick up during the next two weeks when more mills will begin crushing. Prices were still unsettled and nominal. Meal, 41 percent quoted at $65 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $70 to $71.50 f.o.b. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, August shipment.

**Linseed Meal**—Market unchanged and steady. Trading chiefly for nearby delivery.

**Peanut Meal**—Trading was still slow, but expected to improve as the government has started to release small lots of peanuts. Meal, 45 percent was easier and ranged from $68 to $70 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia.

**Soybean Meal**—Weakness persisted in this market, spot meal prices down $5 to $6 a ton while first half August delivery declined $4 and last half, $1.50 to $2.50. Buyers have sufficient inventories and preferred to defer additional commitments. Crush rate was high, many having deferred shut-downs until late August. As a result supplies were beginning to press, especially in the West. Soybean meal, 44 percent was quoted at $64 to $65 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for first half of August delivery. Last half August was at $62 to $64 and scattered September, $60 to $62.

## Waxes, Vegetable

There was no improvement in the quiet demand for vegetable waxes last week. Consuming demand was confined to light purchases for immedate delivery. Inventories are at low ebb as users continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Crude carnauba, though inactive on spot, remained steady reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil, while refined grades of Ceara and Parnahyba were unsettled. Crude beeswax was inactive both for spot and shipment. Offers for shipment were unchanged and well held. Refined beeswax continued in slow demand. While interest in candelilla lagged, stocks on spot were well held at prevailing prices. Interest in Japan and ouricury waxes was dull and featureless.


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| Acid Value | 203-205 |
| Iodine Value (WIJS) | 2.0 max. |

COMPOSITION

| | |
|---|---|
| Myristic | 2% |
| Palmitic | 29% |
| Stearic | 67% |
| Oleic | 2% |

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## Oils and Fats Derivatives: June

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats derivatives production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in June and May, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

| | Production June 1958 | Production May 1958 | Consumption June 1958 | Stocks June 30 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chemically dehydrated castor oil [1] | 1,751 | 1,253 | NA | 2,730 |
| Dehydrated oil [2] | 120,612 | 160,272 | 14,949 | 16,511 |
| Fatty acids: [1] | | | | |
| Coconut-type fatty acids including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic | 5,408 | 3,991 | NA | 8,108 |
| Fish and marine mammal fatty acids | .... [3] | .... [3] | NA | 712 |
| Tall oil fatty acids (containing 90% or more free fatty acid, excluding rosin acids) | 9,780 | 7,857 | NA | 12,200 |
| Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil | 5,998 | 4,935 | NA | 14,626 |
| Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content) | 5,919 | 4,270 | NA | 5,722 |
| Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids | 7,590 | 8,669 | NA | 9,437 |
| Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic) | 6,344 | 5,333 | NA | 13,293 |
| Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids | 5,154 | 3,996 | NA | 10,382 |
| Glycerin, crude (100% basis) [4] | 16,438 | 16,037 | 18,494 | 13,587 |
| Glycerin, refined, all grades (100% basis) [4] | 17,944 | 15,742 | 16,394 | 49,737 |
| Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [1] | 4,261 | 4,557 | NA | 6,213 |
| Hydrogenated animal fats and oils: | | | | |
| Edible | 2,647 | 3,393 | 1,622 | 1,557 |
| Inedible | 2,771 | 2,035 | 2,995 | 3,880 |
| Hydrogenated vegetable oils— | | | | |
| Edible: | | | | |
| Cottonseed | 23,144 | 22,616 | 19,723 | 11,244 |
| Soybean | 121,767 | 123,779 | 106,607 | 46,949 |
| Other | 5,949 | 6,352 | 5,264 | 3,157 |
| Inedible | [3] | [3] | 1,296 | 1,616 |
| Margarine [1] | 112,912 | 121,338 | NA | 33,906 |
| Mono-and di-glycerides, edible | 6,274 | 6,879 | 3,326 | 3,922 |
| Oleo oil and stearin, animal, edible | 3,683 | 3,527 | 1,545 | 1,982 |
| Shortening [1] | 158,180 | 158,197 | NA | 132,324 |
| Stearin, animal, inedible [1] | 974 | 1,292 | NA | 529 |
| Stearin, vegetable oil winter | 9,685 | 11,928 | 7,993 | 18,818 |
| Tall oil, crude | 46,196 | 52,297 | 48,096 | 97,836 |
| Tall oil, refined (containing less than 90% free fatty acids excluding rosin acids) | 11,278 | 11,230 | 6,463 | 18,873 |
| Winterized oil | 53,415 | 57,958 | 39,330 | 51,960 |

NA Not available.
[1] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[2] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

## Oils and Fats: June

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in June and May, 1958 (in thousands of pounds).

| *Vegetable Oils* | Production June 1958 | Production May 1958 | Consumption June 1958 | Stocks June 30 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed, crude | 43,206 | 61,675 | 72,490 | 45,678 |
| Cottonseed, refined | 66,351 | 74,534 | 84,589 | 169,030 |
| Peanut, crude [1] | 3,701 | 4,087 | 5,677 | 7,809 |
| Peanut, refined | 5,217 | 4,726 | 3,320 | 4,226 |
| Corn, crude | 24,068 | 23,985 | 27,934 | 9,715 |
| Corn, refined | 25,620 | 24,609 | 25,061 | 6,491 |
| Soybean, crude | 310,913 | 347,301 | 314,314 | 222,903 |
| Soybean, refined | 299,924 | 333,009 | 307,519 | 119,796 |
| Coconut, crude | 38,716 | 40,162 | 55,274 | *41,881 |
| Coconut, refined | 38,462 | 36,552 | 37,092 | 8,707 |
| Palm kernel, crude | ..... | ..... | 2,922 | 10,489 |
| Palm kernel, refined | 2,628 | 3,614 | 2,557 | [3] |
| Rapeseed, refined | ..... | ..... | 261 | 1,888 |
| Linseed, raw | 26,343 | 30,597 | 39,901 | 77,364 |
| Linseed, refined | 17,838 | 13,751 | 21,306 | 34,615 |
| Tung | [3] | [3] | 3,287 | 46,026 |
| Castor, (No. 1 and No. 3) | [3] | [3] | 8,332 | *27,834 |
| Oiticica | ..... | ..... | 687 | 2,525 |
| *Other Than Vegetable Oils* | | | | |
| Lard, rendered and refined | *167,000 | *178,000 | *34,882 | 66,474 |
| Tallow, edible (incl. refined) | 25,253 | 27,379 | *23,535 | 23,812 |
| Tallow and grease, inedible, (other than wool): | | | | |
| All establishments | *199,863 | *205,720 | 127,154 | 240,242 |
| Establishments classified in meat packing industry | *65,594 | *72,330 | NA | NA |
| Tallow and grease, inedible, refined | 11,900 | 12,643 | 13,250 | 8,327 |
| Menhaden [5] | 19,627 | *15,252 | 5,541 | 58,843 |
| Sardine (pilchard) and herring [5] | 2,190 | ..... | | |
| Marine mammal oil [5] | 252 | 424 | 2,604 | *36,096 |
| Vegetable foots (100% basis) | 18,800 | 19,774 | 13,835 | 58,045 |

* Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Included in "Other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[3] Included in "Other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[5] Data on production collected by U.S. Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this Agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 118 million pounds in June 1958 and 119 million pounds in May 1958.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Production data for "Tallow and grease, inedible" are weighted to account for quantities produced by small renderers not reporting monthly. The factors for 1958 are as follows: All establishments—5.2%, meat packing plants—9.1%.
[8] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Data on consumption and stocks of menhaden, sardine, and other fish oils not available separately. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

## Koppers Promotes Grymes

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Douglas Grymes, jr., vice-president and general manager of its wood preserving division. Mr. Grymes succeeds Walter P. Arnold, who has been made executive vice-president of the firm (see picture story on page 3).

## Interior Dep't Aide Named

Ralph S. Fowler has been appointed special assistant to Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. Mr. Fowler will deal with oil import matters. He also has been named assistant director of the department's office of oil and gas. Mr. Fowler succeeds Carroll D. Fentress who resigned recently.


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# Textile, Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals continued to reflect the usual summer quietness last week. Trading was confined to limited quantities for actual needs. Interest in fall requirements was slightly better, but actual business was reported still in abeyance. Undertone of the market remained steady. All materials were quotably unchanged. Chemicals moved sluggishly against existing contracts, while interest in replacements lagged. In sizing materials, Siamese tapioca flour for shipment was easy as a result of temporary reduction in ocean freight rates. Offers of potato starch from Maine were freer and some carlot business was indicated at a fractional decline.

Raw wool consumption during June averaged 6.276 million pounds (scoured basis) per week or 10 per cent above the May level, but 15 per cent below June, 1957. Consumption of apparel class wool was 10 per cent above May but 13 per cent below June last year.

The weekly average rate of fiber consumption on woolen and worsted systems in June was four percent higher than May but 10 percent below June, 1957.

The rate of consumption of carpet wool was 11 percent greater than the preceding month and 20 percent below June, 1957

Consumption of fibers other than raw wool averaged 5.635 million pounds per week, or one percent below May and four percent below June, 1957.

Average weekly earnings of men's selected apparel items were generally lower in June, 1948 than in June, 1957. Average weekly cuttings of trousers (other than wool), summer-weight wool suits, overcoats and topcoats, cotton sport shirts, and dungarees showed increases while all other apparel items showed decreases.

**Price Trends**

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Aug. 9, 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100.86 | 100.86 | 100.28 | 103.50 |

*For Current Prices See Page 9*

## Chemicals

**Bichromates**—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in May was increased to 8,761 tons against 6,444 tons in April while May last year production totaled 9,649 tons. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 8,798 tons in May this year and 8,947 tons in April. Consuming interest continued quiet last week. Market was quotably unchanged and ruled steady.

**Hydrogen Peroxide**—Consumers showed little interest in replacements. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels.

**Sodium Acetate**—Demand was light and confined to actual needs. Prices were without change.

**Sodium Hydrosulfite** — Production in May totaled 1,797 tons compared with 1,785 tons in April and 2,139 tons, May last year. Stocks at producers plants in May amounted to 1,925 tons and 1,957 tons in April.

**Sulfonated Oils**—This market was quiet. Small lots were absorbed for immediate requirements.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumin Egg**—Business was reported slow, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Flake ranged from $1.09 to $1.13 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical grade was quiet, but maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

**Corn Dextrin**—Demand was spotty and up to seasonal volume. All grades were unchanged and well held. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24, light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

**Corn Starch**—Business was restricted to actual needs. While trading was light, the market was unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 1,737,000 bushels to 79,402,000 bushels for the week ended August 1. This compared with 115,241,000 bushels at this time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Egg Yolk**—While consuming demand was restricted to actual needs, the market remained unchanged and on a firm basis. Stocks on spot ranged from $1.29 to $1.33 per pound, spot as to seller and quantity.

**Potato Starch**—Consumer interest was slightly better for prompt delivery, while actual trading was confined to spot stocks for immediate delivery. Grinders in Maine were generally quoting 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, but some business was reported at ¼c. less for delivery in this area. Stocks in producers hands were not heavy but adequate to cover current requirements. Stocks on spot were maintained from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Idaho market was quiet and unchanged at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points.

**Rice Starch**—Small lots were in fair request. Prices were unchanged from 14c. to 15c., per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

**Sago Flour**—Demand was confined to small lots. Prices were unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and refined, 9c. to 9¼c., same basis. Singapore flour for shipment was quoted at 5½c., carlots, exdock, prompt.

**Tapioca Flour**—Liberal offers of Siamese flour for prompt shipment created an easier tone. Prices were unsettled. B grade was available at 5.15c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.35c., same basis. Brazilian flour continued quiet. B grade was quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and A, at 6¼c., same basis.

## Tanning Materials

**Chestnut Extract**—Buying interest was light and confined to nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was available at 8.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.69c., same basis.

**Cutch**—Shipments remained unchanged and steady, despite limited consumer interest. Prompt shipment was quoted at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

**Mangrove Bark**—African bark was well held at the recent advance due to smaller production. This grade was recently boosted to $67. to $68. per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Columbian was unchanged at $50. per ton and Ecuadorian, $47. same basis. Columbian was unchanged at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

**Myrobalans**—This market was quiet, but steady reflecting the contemplated advance of ocean freight, effective September 1. Trading was reported quiet. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

**Quebracho Extract**—Consumers interest continued limited to nearby shipment. Trading was spotty. Prices were without change. Solid clarified at 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

**Valonia** — Trading was confined to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

**Wattle**—While business was inactive, reflecting the summer doldrums, replacements were held at unchanged levels for all grades. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.


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2—Patterson 1000 gal., steel, jacketed, agitated Reactors, 20 HP
1—Vulcan Briquetting Press, 30" dia. x 12½" face, 304 S.S. rolls, 50 HP.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—Haveg 4000 closed Storage Tank.
2—5000 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20', Unused.
1—9400 gal., 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—10,000 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, steel, 7'6 x 34'.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
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2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous centrifuges.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
4—Devine #12 40 x 43 Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Buflovak, 250 & 20 sq. ft., 304 S.S., forced circulation Evaporators.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
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## West Germany May Not Be As Good a US Oils Customer

West Germany may not be as good a customer for American oilseeds and edible vegetable oils this year as was the case last year because of an abundance of butter and margarine oils, particularly peanut oil, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Also, West Germany may increase its imports of African peanuts and peanut oil because of short US supplies of oil from the 1957 cottonseed crop, the agency said. Peanut oil prices in 1958 have been appreciably lower than usual in relation to cottonseed and soybean oils.

West Germany's imports of US soybeans set a record in 1957 and accounted for nearly all German soybean imports, compared with about 85 percent in 1956. Imports of US cottonseed oil in 1957 accounted for nearly all cottonseed oil imported, and US soybean oil made up about 45 percent of all soybean oil imported. Imports of both oils were higher than a year earlier.

While the United States had a larger share of West Germany's linseed oil imports in 1957 than in 1956 no US flaxseed was imported last year.

## Reynolds Metals Develops Improved Aluminum Paste

A new aluminum paste which is reputed to show improved performance for alkyd and other type synthetic resins has been developed by the powder and paste research laboratories of Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.

Designated "Perma-Leaf" No. 7-311 paste, the new Reynolds product maintains leafing in many paint vehicles which normally cause de-leafing within a few days, according to E. F. Reilly, manager of Reynolds sales to the paint industry.

The new paste has been used successfully with some alkyds, alkyd melamines, urea-formaldehydes and vinyls. Such use, Reynolds feels, will permit marketing of aluminum paints with these vehicles ready-mixed. Formerly these types of paints could be sold only in two compartment containers for mixing on the job.

## *HEW Is Changing*

*—Continued from page 3*

Dr. John D. Porterfield, acting Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said:

"Full and effective participation by industry is essential to the success of the growing nationwide program to develop and test thousands of chemical compounds for anti-cancer activity. When industry accepts a government research contract and devotes its scientific knowledge, facilities, and personnel to this field, it quite properly expects a reasonable opportunity to protect its investment and rights to produce and use a chemical or other agent derived from its own research efforts.

**Government's Role in Research**

"On the other hand, if the government finances all or part of such industrial research, government has a responsibility to ensure that the products of that research are generally and promptly available in a manner that meets the public interest.

"The revised statement is an important step forward in the national program of cooperative research in cancer chemotherapy and is expected to enlarge the already productive cooperation among industry, academic institutions, and the federal government."

The cancer chemotherapy program to which this policy statement relates is jointly sponsored by the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health, the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Fund, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration.

**Initiated in 1955**

It is administered by Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, director of the cancer chemotherapy program of the National Cancer Institute. The program was initiated in 1955 to intensify the search for and the testing of chemical agents useful in the treatment of cancer.

It uses research grants and research contracts in a comprehensive pattern of support involving universities, industry, and other private and public facilities, both laboratory and clinical. Since the inception of the program, some 50,000 agents have been screened through the cancer chemotherapy program, and over fifty agents have had clinical trial.

During fiscal year 1958, a total of $25 million was appropriated by congress to the National Cancer Institute for the cancer chemotherapy program. Most of the funds were used for grants and contracts to support research in medical schools, universities, and other nonprofit research centers. Over $4 million was utilized for seventeen research contracts with thirteen chemical and pharmaceutical houses.

A significant expansion of industry's role in the cancer chemotherapy program is planned during fiscal year 1959. Congress appropriated almost $30 million for cancer chemotherapy, of which $10 million will be used for research contracts with industry.

## Vegetable Oil Purchase Is Authorized for Burma

Department of Agriculture has authorized Burma to finance the purchase of up to $1.9 million worth (including certain ocean transportation costs) of soybean oil or cottonseed oil from US suppliers under title 1 of public law 480.

Authorization No. 33-14 provides for the purchase of about 5,000 metric tons (basis: refined soybean oil in drums) of soybean or cottonseed oil in bulk or drums. Oil exported must have been produced from soybeans or cottonseed grown in the continental United States.

Sales contracts signed between August 12 and November 29, 1958 will be eligible for financing. Delivery will be to importer c. & f. or c.i.f. Burmese ports, or f.o.b. or f.a.s. US ports. Shipments from US ports may be made between August 12 and December 31.

Inquiries concerning purchasers may be addressed to Maung Maung Gyi, Embassy of Burma, 2300 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Telephone number is (DEcatur 2-9044).

## Indiana Standard Revamps Unit, Names White Head

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has consolidated its research and patent activities into a new research and development department. At the same time, Dr. Philip C. White has been appointed general manager of the new department and Pike H. Sullivan has been named manager of patents and licensing.

Working with Mr. Sullivan will be Arthur G. Gilkes, appointed general patent attorney, and Robert Gottschalk, director of contracts and legal matters.

## MCA, Texas Chemists Holding Safety Workshop

Manufacturing Chemists' Association is collaborating with the Texas Chemical Council in a chemical industry safety workshop that will be held September 25 at the Shamrock Hilton hotel, Houston, Tex.

The workshop, according to MCA, will feeature audience-panel discussion on various subjects pertaining to the safe production, handling and transportation of chemicals and chemical products.

## Harchem Division Producing Plasticizer

Harchem Division of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., is producing a polymeric plasticizer trade named "Harflex 375." According to the division, which is located in Newark, N. J., the plasticizer provides maximum permanence to vinyl compounds. Also, Harchem adds, it shows excellence in migration resistance to soapy water, solvents, lacquer, varnish and polystyrene.


MACHINERY FOR SALE

5—30 gallon stainless agitated jacketed autoclaves.
2—5500 gallon stainless clad horizontal tanks.
1—50" high side 4 roller Raymond mill.
5—Simpson 18", 24" and 36" mixers.
7—75 gallon Day jacketed imperial double arm mixers.
1—Hersey 1½' x 14' rotary hot air dryer.
1—Stripper column 24" dia. x 18' high, stainless.
5—Stokes tablet presses, DS-3, RD-4, RD-3 and R.
2—Fitzpatrick mills model D and model K, stainless.
1—32" x 52" double drum dryer.
2—Sharples type 316 stainless model PN-14 Super DeCanters.
3—33-S-17 rubber lined Sparkler filters.
2—Baker Perkins 50 and 200 gallon jacketed double arm mixers.
3—3, 7 and 33 cu. ft. stainless steel ribbon blenders.

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**CRUSHERS**—3 x 3¾ Braun, 9 x 16 Climax, 24 x 13 Farrel, #00 Startevant Cone.

**SCREENS**—12" x 72" Ajax, 3' x 5' Single Tyler, 3' x 10' double Tyler, 40" x 84" Roball, 4' x 10' single Tyler.

**PEBBLE MILLS**—Lab, 3' x 4', 4' x 5', 6' x 5', 6' x 8' porcelain w/motor drives.

**SCREW CONVEYOR**—12" dia., jacketed w/vari-drive.

**HAMMER MILLS**—8" Raymond Lab, #1W & 3W Mikro, 25 HP Wms. AKB, 50 HP Wms. N.F., 125 HP Jeffrey 36 x 42.

**FEEDERS**—F11, F21, F22, F33, F45 Syntron Vibrating, Constant weight Hardinge "B", 5' Dia. Disc.

**HYDRAULIC PRESS**—6" Square Carver—heated platens—accessories.

**LAMINATING OVEN**—14" x 32' Ross, 325° F. gas, like new.

**CAR SPOTTER**—10 HP Link Belt Capstan type.

**MIXERS**—1 cu. ft. double cone, 40 cu. ft. Smith Conical, 50 gal. Ross Lead, Various Ribbon Blenders (new/used).

**FORK LIFT**—2000# Hyster—pneumatics—12' lift—rebuilt Cool off with ventilating Exhausters—1500 to 36000 cfm.

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**Solvent Recovery Plant for Alcohol, Ethyl Acetate, Acetone, etc., including 2 Absorbers, Condensers, Fractionating Column, complete storage tank system, etc.**

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Warehouse stock of Mixers, Tablet Machines, Sifter, Filters, Dryers, etc.

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Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.
Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.
J. H. Day, 12 gal. to 150 gal., Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.
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MRM 12 Spout Automatic Rotary Stainless Steel Vacuum Filler.
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Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.
Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.
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Stokes DD2, BB, D3 Tablet Machines.
Stokes & Smith Model G Filler, Stainless Steel Hopper and Auger
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Pony M, ML, TO, Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.
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Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.
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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 20" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
4—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
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1—#16 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
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60—New Pressure Cookers, 10" x 18" & 24" x 28".
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1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
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4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 33'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 3' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 12" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
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1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
4—New Heat Exs. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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NEW Falcon Stainless Reactor; 125 gal. 30" x 30"; jacketed; agitated; motorized.

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Sharples Stainless Super-D-Canter; 10 HP.

Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 1000 GPH; XPL motor.

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Porcelain and Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 30" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 6' x 6'; 8' x 8'.

Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54" x 42" Model DJ.

Sifters and Screens by Day RoBall; Orville Simpson Rotex, Gyro Whip; Patterson, Robinson.

4 Stainless Mikro Pulverizers Model No. 2; other Mikros from Bantam size up to No. 4.

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Filter Presses in Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron and Wood from 7" to 42" complete.
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5—SS fermenters, 750 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
2—SS fermenters, 125 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 2 HP XP agit.
5—glass lined reactors; 30, 100, 300 gal., jkt. & agit., ASME., Pfaudler.
1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face, Eimco.

ALSO—Tanks, suppository machines, tablet counters, Ertel filter, incubators, motors, pumps, laboratory equipment, 1 gal. autoclave, etc.,

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11—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.
50—Lead valves up to 12" dia.
ALSO—Steel tanks, pumps, motors, transformers, piping, etc.

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### REACTOR KETTLES

1800 gal. steel, 180# Jkt. agit.
1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# Jkt., Agit.
1000 gal. steel, Jkt. & agit.
750 GAL. SS, ASME 30# WP, 30# JKT., 10 HP XP AGIT.
600 gal. steel, ASME 120#.
500 gal. nickel, anchor agit., Jkt.
500 gal. G/L, 75# Jkt., agit.
465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# Jkt.
450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# Jkt.
300 GAL. G/L, VAC. INT., 75# JKT.
125 gal. SS, Jkt., agit.
100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# Jkt., UNUSED.
100 GAL. SS, ASME 150# WP, 50# JKT., XP AGIT.
100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt., XP agit.
30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt., XP agit.
30, 60, 100 gal. alum. Jkt., agit.

### STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., horiz., ⅛".
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., ¼".
3,290 gal., horiz., sanitary.
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,950 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
2,100 gal., vert., VACUUM.
2,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, ¼".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", (hoppers).
1,600 gal., vert., 10 ga., SS.
1,400 gal., vert., ¼", SS.
1,150 gal., vert., T316 SS, 3/16".
Steel Tanks — 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600, 3,500, 2,500 gal.

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ROTARY: 9' x 30', 8' x 115', 8' x 7', 7' x 120', 6' x 50', 6' x 30', 5'6" x 50', 4'8" x 33', 4'6" x 40', 4'x 30', 4' x 24', 3' x 15'.
DOUBLE DRUM: 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 36" x 72", 22" x 38".
VACUUM SHELF: 356, 108, 80, 36, 24, 12 sq. ft.

### EVAPORATORS — STILLS

625 SQ. FT., T347 SS, SINGLE EFFECT, VACUUM.
588 SQ. FT., SS, VERT. LONG-TUBE, DBL. EFFECT.
400 SQ. FT., NICKEL, VERT. LONG-TUBE.
250 SQ. FT., NICKEL, VERT. LONG-TUBE.
250 SQ. FT., SS, FORCED CIRCULATION.
236 sq. ft., T316 SS, Dbl. effect
26 sq. ft., T316 SS, single effect.
20 sq. ft., SS, forced circulation.
6' dia. SS Vacuum Pans, sanitary.
1,070, 1,000, 900, 425, 400, 375, 200, 135 sq. ft. tubular exchangers, steel and SS.

### HEAT EXCHANGERS

1070, 1000, 900, 425, 400, 375, 200, 135 tubular exchangers, steel, copper, SS.

### CENTRIFUGALS, CONTINUOUS

SHARPLES C-20, C-27 SUPER-D-HYDRATORS, T316 SS, 1954.
Sharples #PN-14 Super-D-Canter, T316 SS, 1956.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #16, tinned steel
Sharples #18-V, Tinned steel.
Bird 18" x 28", steel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel.
DeLaval #BUH-3930, SS.
Titan Super-jector, SS.

### BRIQUETTING PRESSES

KOMAREK-GREAVES, 27" DIA. x 23" W ROLLS, 1¼" x 2½" x 2¼" BRIQUETTS, 25 TONS/HR., 75 HP.
VULCAN IRON WORKS, 30" DIA. x 12½" W T304 SS ROLL, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1⅛", 7½ TONS/HR., 50 HP, 1954.
KOMAREK-GREAVES, 16" DIA. x 7½" W. WALNUT BRIQUETTS, 15 HP.

### FILTERS, ROT. VAC.

10' x 12' Eimco 350 sq. ft., R/C.
9'6" x 15' Oliver 450 sq. ft., R/C.
6'6" x 6' Feinc, 120 sq. ft.
6' x 7' Eimco, 132 sq. ft.
5'3" x 8' Oliver, 130 sq. ft., Precoat, UNUSED.
5'3" x 3' Oliver, 50 sq. ft., R/C.
5' x 6' Feinc, 90 sq. ft., T304 SS.
18" x 12" Eimco, T316 SS.

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OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete with Pumps, Receivers and Accessories (1954).

MICROPULVERIZER—1 SH Stainless.
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Baker Perkins 150 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
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SS 125 gal. Jktd. & Agtd. Reactor, Exp. Mtr.
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Link-Belt S.S. Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
Blaw Knox 316 S.S. 4' x 5' Flaker, Like New.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Day 40 gal. Pony Mixer with motor.

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## SPECIALS

Pony Mixer: Hockmeyer 60 gal. (Unused).
Bartelt Packaging Machines (2).
Standard-Knapp 429 carton Gluer/Sealer.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Mill: Charlotte colloid, model 50, 25 hp.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
3-roll Mill: Day 5x12" lab. size.
3-roll Mill: Day 12x32" hi-speed, 2-speed.
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## FROM STOCK — H&P — MONEY SAVERS

604x24 Stainless Roto-Louvre Dryer.
705-24 & 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryers.
8'8"x70' Ruggles Cole Dryer.
6'x50', Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
5'x40' Rotary Kiln ⅜" Shell.
4'x20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
32"x100" Double Drum Dryer.
Proctor & Schwartz 4 truck Dryer.
25' to 90' Centers Bucket Elevators.
750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.

SEND FOR CAT 758

40" Fletcher Steel Susp. Cent. m.d.
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI.
5'3"x6' Rubber Oliver Precoat Filter.
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Sweetland #10 Filter 27 Leaves.
3 Roll Raymond Hi Side Roller Mill.
#6669 Raymond 6 Roll Hi Side Roller Mill.
#5057 Raymond 5 Roll Hi Side Roller Mills.
#11 Rotex Screens 20"x48".
20,000 gal. welded Steel Tanks.

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Raymond 2 stage Flash Drying System:—
1—#40 Raymond Imp. Mill-30 HP. & drive.
1—First Stage Cyclone with Accessory duct work.
1,000,000 B T U flash hour gas fired furnace with Maxon pre-mix burner and Bristol pyrotol combustion safeguards.
3—Second Stage prane series 84, Type E Heaters.
1—Dracco type S, 3 compartment dust collector with 75 spun Nylon bags plus 150 space bags & Kidde type A.F.C.O.$_2$ Extinguishing Systems.
1—two pen Bristol recording thermometer.
1—two pen Bristol controller w/proportional positioner.
1—Raymond #7-14 Second stage Blower 5 HP.
1—Raymond #12-24 Dust Collector exhaust blower.

ALSO

1—Rotex Screen 40" x 84" w/drive & 1½ HP. motor.
1—St. Regis 100 F. S., Valve type bag packer.
1—Type W size 16 Rotoclone Dust Collector.
3—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals—Steel perforated baskets 10/5 HP. 1200/600 rpm.
1—Tolhurst as above 32" perf. Basket.
2—6" Screw feeders with drives & motors.
1—Gruendler Hammermill w/10 HP. Drive & single screw feed w/½ HP. motor.
1—Ind. 18" x 18" Wd. Pl. & fr. Filter Press.
1—Stainless Tank 150 gal. w/agitator.
1—Raymond Laboratory Pulv. Single screw.
3—Centrifugal Pumps 1½" and 2". Misc. Piping valves etc.

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Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
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Day Pony Mixers 8, 15, & 40 gals.
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Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
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Gauld 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
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1—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 8 trays.

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1—Heat Transfer Products steel bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 10 trays.

1—Acme steel bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 10 trays.

1—Badger steel bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 8 trays.

1—Acme, 42" x 15' SS stripping column.

1—Downington Iron steel bubble cap column, 24" dia. with 14 trays.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm vaporizer, 6,000,000 BTU.

2—Sharples #16P pressurite SS super centrifuges.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 569 sq. ft.

7—Patterson Kelley, Carpenter 20 SS heat exchanger, 500 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS condenser, 480 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 400 sq. ft.

1—Belle & Gosset type 304 SS heat exchanger, 73 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 heat exchanger, 62 sq: ft.

2—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

4—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 427 sq. ft. 276 sq. ft., 255 sq. ft. and 225 sq. ft.

2—Struthers Wells Steel heat exchanger 230 sq. ft.

2—Badger steel heat exchangers, 158 sq. ft.

2—Belle & Gosset steel heat exchanger, 73 sq. ft.

1—Doyle & Roth steel heat exchanger, 408 sq. ft.

3—Davis Engr. steel heat exchanger, 421 sq. ft., 408 sq. ft. and 347 sq. ft. each.

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2—Croll Reynolds Jets 75 MM HG.

30—Steel tanks from 100 to 12,000 gallon

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1—Swenson type 316 SS crystallizer, 3'6" vapor chest, complete with vertical type 316 SS heat exchanger and all auxiliary equipment including Croll Reynolds Vacuum equipment and Worthite pumps.

2—Fletcher type 316 suspended type vapor proof jacketed centrifuges complete with 32" perforate baskets, plows and explosion proof motors.

4—Acme type 316 SS vertical 1000 gal. mixing tanks, complete with coils and Model 33G150 Lightnin mixers.

2—Acme type 316 SS mixing tanks, 400 gal. with coils and Model 33G50 Lightnin agitators.

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3—Type 316 SS pressure tanks, 200 gal.

2—High pressure 2400 gal. steel storage tanks, 265 PSI.

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1—Sparkler type 316 SS jacketed filter, Model 18D4.

7—Portable platform scales.

1—Single stage air compressor, water cooled with 20 HP motor.

2—Type 316 SS hoppers, 25 cu. ft. each.

1—McKee Dowtherm vaporizer, 150,000 BTU.

5—Dusenberry 100 gal. steel pressure tanks 300 PSI.

10—Moyno type 316 SS pumps, Model SSQ with explosion proof motors.

8—Worthite pumps, Model CG-1 with 1½ HP explosion proof motors.

5—Worthite pumps, Model CGL-1 with 10 HP explosion proof motors.

10—Pulsa Feeders, type 316 SS, Model CPS-2.

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## NACA Shifts Meeting Site

National Agricultural Chemicals Association has shifted the site of its annual meeting from the Bon Air hotel in Augusta, Ga., to the General Oglethorp hotel in Savannah, Ga. The time of the meeting (October 29 to 31) remains unchanged.


**MACHINECRAFT**

Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
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# Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Raymond L. Stout** has been named manager of the budget and statistical department of the organic chemicals division at Bound Brook, N. J.

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago—**Richard R. DeGraf** has been appointed manager of the Oakland, Calif., sales office and terminal.

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago—**Dr. A. James Skey** has been made marketing representative in London, England.

Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.—**Fred C. Hoehn** and **John S. Robinson** have been appointed sales representatives in the midwest and New England territories, respectively.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**John C. Young,** formerly of Dow Chemical Company, has joined the Polyco-Monomer department as technical sales representative in the Ohio area.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**G. John Lambillotte** has been named assistant to the general traffic manager.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**John E. Lowe,** assistant industrial sales manager in the industrial finishes regional sales office in Chicago, has been transferred to Atlanta, Ga., as regional industrial sales manager. He replaced **J. T. Geoghegan** who has joined duPont of Canada.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**William B. Rose** has been named European technical representative for the FMC chemical divisions in Geneva, Switzerland, replacing **Dr. Charles P. Roberts** who is being transferred to the divisions' headquarters in New York.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York — **Theodore Waugh** of the firm's aerosol laboratories has been made a member of its Quarter-of-a-Century Club.

Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, Ossining, N. Y.—**Rayne Herzog** has been named representative for the southeastern United States, while Pedro S. Matienzo has been appointed to the export sales staff.

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Howard H. Hurmence** and **Herbert S. Hall** have been appointed chief engineer and assistant chief engineer, respectively.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—**Jerome Taylor** has been made secretary and general counsel.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill.—**Luis J. Vergne** has been named Latin American sales manager for the company's phosphate minerals division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**J. H. Zwemer** has been made assistant director of engineering sales for the inorganic chemicals division.

Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.—**F. Dudley Chittenden** has been named manager of "Marvinol" operations. **D. L. McCollum** will replace Mr. Chittenden as division production manager, and Mr. McCollum in turn will be succeeded by **J. Nelson Judy** as sales-production-coordination manager.

Pacific Coast Borax Company, division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York—**John R. Ubel** has been added to the agricultural sales department. **J. D. Stern** has been appointed assistant to the division vice-president.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia—**Dr. David M. Gardner** has been promoted to project leader of the research group which is working on high energy chemicals for missile propulsion. **William M. Lee** has been appointed assistant to the company's vice-president and technical director, Dr. W. A. LaLande, jr.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn N. Y.—**Dr. Gerald D. Laubach** has been named manager of synthetic medicinal products research, and **Dr. Robert Kent** has been made manager of synthetic anti-infective research. **William D. Beal** has joined the company's chemical research and development department at Brooklyn, while **Roy L. Calvert, jr.,** has joined the production staff there. **David W. Moriarty** has been named to the organic department at Groton, Conn. **Dr. Wid Philip Crawford,** a development nutritionist, has joined the firm's agricultural research and development center at Terre Haute, Ind.

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y.—**John L. Butler** has been appointed a technical service representative for the adhesive resin department in Decatur, Ga.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. N. R. Legge** and **Dr. R. J. Reynolds** have been made assistant department head and research supervisor, respectively, in the polymer and chemical applications department. **A. de Benedictis** has left Shell Development's Emeryville research center to take a two-year assignment with the chemical sales division of Shell Chemical Corporation in New York, while **Thomas F. Mika** has returned to Emeryville after a similar two-year assignment in New York.

Shulton, Inc., New York—**E. A. Searing** has been named a salesman in the midwest territory for the fine chemicals division.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—**Robert H. Turve** has been named technical service representative for the midwest district with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds **Donald D. McCready** who has been made west coast technical service representative.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Walter W. Woodward** has been appointed head of the molded products division's sales and service organization in the midwest, with headquarters in Chicago.

Stein Hall & Co., New York—**Ronald A. Bruno** has been named a general salesman in the St. Louis, Mo., branch office. **Dr. Nathan M. Levine** has joined the technical division's development department.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**Dr. Frank E. Critchfield** and **Lloyd H. Wartman** have been appointed group leaders in the development department at South Charleston, W. Va. **Daniel P. Shannon** has been transferred from the Chicago district to the firm's new chemicals marketing group in New York. **Coleman C. Yeaw** has been made a technical representative in the Newark, N. J., district.

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York—**Bernard M. Mitzner** has joined the company as supervisor of the instrumental analysis section in its analytical department at Union Beach, N. J. **Ralph C. Barley** has joined the firm as manager of the engineering department.

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York—**James D. Nolan** has been added to the field sales staff to cover the midwestern states west of Chicago for the specialties department. **Thomas M. Kugeman** has been taken on in a similar capacity to cover the midwestern states east of Chicago as well as the Province of Ontario.

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## *Bayer Will Expand*

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formed in 1957 to hold the Bayer investments in those areas.

In addition to J. P. Morgan, the banking group includes Bank of America, New York; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto; Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, New York; First National City Bank of New York; and Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich.

Farbenfabriken Bayer A. G. dates back to 1863. It is today one of the largest enterprises in the German chemical industry, with an issued share capital of 660 million marks ($157 million) and 50,000 employees.

Farbenfabriken Bayer's products include industrial chemicals, synthetic fibers, dyestuffs, films, photographic equipment and cameras, agricultural chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. The number of products sold totals 13,000.

Bayer's gross sales in 1957 were approximately 1.8 billion marks ($430 million). Of these, 41 percent represented exports to a total of 133 countries, marketed with the assistance of 346 firms acting as representatives abroad.

Bayer has equity interests in seventy-eight foreign companies, mainly in the Western Hemisphere. Those in the United States, held by Bayforin, include interests in the following:

Mobay Chemical Company, with a plant at New Martinsville, W. Va. Mobay was organized in 1954 by Farbenfabriken Bayer and Monsanto Chemical Company. It produces basic materials for polyurethane synthetics, an original development of Bayer research.

**Agricultural Chemicals Interest**

In the field of agricultural chemicals, Chemagro Corporation, of New York City, in which Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company also has a large interest. Chemagro this spring put into production a new plant in Kansas City, Mo.

Vero Beach Laboratories, Inc., which carries on the testing of new agricultural chemicals under the various climactic conditions in the United States from a modern laboratory in Vero Beach, Fla.

Verona-Pharma Chemical Corporation, of Newark, N. J., which is active in the fields of dyestuffs, intermediates and aromatic chemicals.

Other equity interests in the Western Hemisphere are located in Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico.

The shares of Farbenfabriken Bayer, which are held by some 150,000 shareholders, are traded on all German stock exchanges.

## *Catalin, Belgian Firm*

—*Continued from page 3*

the manufacturing process in motion. A Catalin technician will be sent to a Union Chimique Belge plant to observe the manufacture of the products covered in the agreement.

The companies also will exchange technical information regarding improvements and new developments in the manufacturing processes, formulations, and applications of the chemical specialties under license.

Catalin products, other than plastic materials, include antioxidants, bacteriostats, oil additives, alkylation products, and a line of chemical specialties.


a Quiz that may save your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

*Strike back at cancer... man's cruelest enemy. Give*

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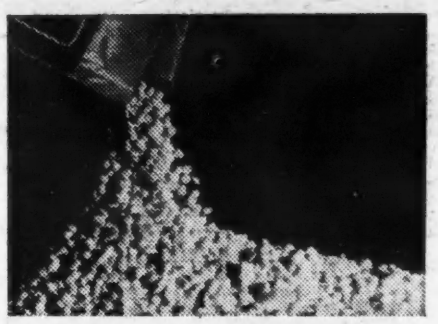

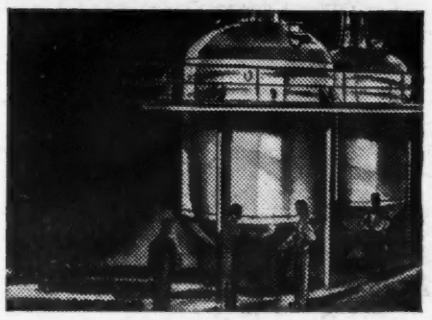

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